



County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

**Health of the
County Borough of Southampton**

AND THE

**Port of Southampton
For the Year 1919,**

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough and Port of
Southampton,*

Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever Hospitals

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COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1919, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Midwives' Acts, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, is also included in the Report.

Summaries are also included in the Report of the general public health work carried out in the Borough, and the action taken in respect of infectious disease and the measures adopted for the prevention and control of Tuberculosis.

The health of the Borough was very satisfactory during the year, and notwithstanding the epidemic of Influenza in February and March, the death-rate was, with the exception of the year 1913, the lowest yet recorded in the Borough. The infantile mortality rate, 73.6, was the lowest on record in Southampton.

The Annual Report on the health of the Port of Southampton for the year 1919 and during the period of the War, is appended at the end of the Borough Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	4,604
,, (including tidal water and foreshore) ...	5,817
Estimated civil population (excluding men enlisted in Army or Navy)	126,033
Estimated total population (including ditto) ...	131,289
Number of persons per acre (civil population) ...	27.4
Number of Inhabited Dwelling Houses (Census, 1911)	20,275
Ditto (estimated 1919)	22,500
Births	2,598
Birth Rate	19.48
Death Rate	12.99
,, from Zymotic Diseases	0.44
Average Death Rate (8 years, 1911—1919) ...	14.13
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 births registered ...	73.6

POPULATION.

The following estimates of population have been adopted by the Registrar-General for the calculation of the death-rate and birth-rate of the Borough for the year 1919:—

For the death-rate	126,033
,, birth-rate	131,289

The death-rate population excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. This has been found necessary for the purposes of local death-rates, because it has proved impossible to transfer the deaths of non-civilians to their areas of residence or to deal in any other satisfactory manner with the local mortality of this element of the population. These estimates are based mainly upon the rationing returns obtained by the Ministry of Food.

The birth-rate (and marriage-rate) population, on the other hand, is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates. It consists, therefore, of the death-rate or civilian population plus all non-civilian males enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad. This non-civilian element has been distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The town is built on a peninsula, sloping on the East to the River Itchen, and on the West to the River Test, the land rising gradually to a height of nearly 200 feet to the north of the Borough.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION:—The oldest geological formation that comes to the surface in the Borough is the London clay, which outcrops in the northern part of the Borough in the Portswood district. The next overlying formation is the Bagshot sand, into which the loamy top of the London clay passes up.

The Bagshot sand is succeeded by the Bracklesham Beds, which cover the greater part of the Borough. This thick formation consists of clays and loams and beds of sand, and sometimes green-sand.

Overlying each of these beds is the Drift (gravel and loam), which generally rests unevenly, and sometimes very irregularly on the beds below it, often filling hollows, or pockets, in them. Thin though the gravel is, yet it is, perhaps, the most important bed, the greater part of the town being built on it or on the still thinner loam that sometimes caps it.

The newest geologic formation is the alluvium, or marshland, of the Rivers, which occurs chiefly in separate strips along the Itchen and the Test.

Besides the above, there is the "made ground," that gradually grows by various processes over areas that have been inhabited for a long series of years.

The Geologic Formations of Southampton in descending order are:—

Recent	...	...	{ made ground Alluvium
Drift	...	...	{ Loam or Brickearth Gravel
Tertiary	...	...	{ Bracklesham Beds Bagshot Sand London Clay Reading Beds
Cretaceous	...	...	Chalk

CLIMATE.

The Climate of Southampton is mild and temperate. The mean temperature for the past ten years being 50.8. The sunshine during the same period averaging 1,617 hours per annum, and the rainfall 34.3 inches.

The weather during the year 1919 was, on the average, cool and wet. The months of May and June were, however, very dry, only just over one inch of rain falling during the two months. October, normally the wettest month of the year, was also exceptionally dry. The sunshine during 1919 in Southampton amounted to 1,680 hours, and the rainfall to 33.6 inches.

By the courtesy of the Director-General, Col. Sir C. F. Close, an abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Offices, Southampton, is included in the Report, page 103.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is provided by the Southampton Corporation and by the South Hants Waterworks Company. The civil population supplied by each of there is, approximately, Corporation 84,000, South Hants Company 42,000. Both supplies are obtained from wells sunk in the chalk at the foot of the South Downs. They provide a constant service, and both supplies are of exceptional purity.

There are only 22 houses in the Borough that have wells still in use for a domestic supply. These houses are on the outskirts of the Borough, and are too far from the mains to be supplied with a piped supply.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are few streams in the Borough, none of which was polluted during the year. A nuisance caused by the stream at Highfield becoming blocked with filling-in material, was remedied.

The Rivers Itchen and Test, on either side of the Borough, are large tidal rivers. The tidal water of the Itchen receives the effluents from the sewage disposal works of the Southampton Corporation, the Eastleigh Urban District, the South Stoneham Rural District, and the Itchen Urban District.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of general hospital accommodation for the population is inadequate. The only large general hospital in the Borough, other than the Parish Infirmary, being the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. This hospital, which has an accommodation of about 130 beds, has to provide for the needs of an area extending from ten to fifteen miles from Southampton, containing a population of over 200,000.

Hospital accommodation for the Infectious Sick and for Tuberculosis is provided by the Southampton Corporation at their Isolation Hospital at Millbrook. The number of beds provided amounts to 152, of which about one-third are set aside as a Sanatorium for the insured and non-insured population of the Borough.

During the year a new pavilion, providing accommodation for twelve advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was completed and opened for use.

The Hospital Ship, also provided by the Corporation, is moored in the upper part of the Southampton Water, and contains 30 beds for the isolation of Small Pox and other infectious diseases arriving in the Port and occurring in the Borough.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All houses in the Borough are drained on the water-closet system, with the exception of 13 privies and 24 cesspools provided for houses on the outskirts of the Borough. The houses are connected up as soon as the sewers are extended.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the Borough is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer's Department. The bulk of the house refuse is burnt in Refuse Destructors.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tabulated Statistics of Births, Infectious Diseases, and Deaths are given on pages 13, 90—101.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year (53 weeks) amounted to 2,598, an increase of 65 over the previous year (52 weeks). The birth-rate was equal to a rate of 19.48 per 1,000, compared with 19.77 in 1918, and is 3.8 below the average of the previous eight years. The number of births occurring increased considerably towards the end of the year, the birth-rate increasing from 16.9 in the first quarter of the year to 24.5 in the last quarter.

The excess of births over deaths during the year was 935, comparing favourably with 484 in 1918.

The following are the birth-rates in the Municipal Wards for the year 1919:—

Northam ...	...	23.7	Portswood ...	...	18.8
Trinity ...	...	23.6	Newtown ...	...	18.7
Town ...	...	22.7	All Saints ...	...	16.1
Shirley ...	...	21.8	Bevois ...	...	15.9
Millbrook...	...	20.9	Freemantle ...	...	15.8
St. Denys ...	...	20.4	Banister ...	...	11.6
St. Mary's ...	...	19.1			

Of the 2,598 births, 1,340 were males and 1,258 females, the proportion of male births being 1,065 males to every 1,000 females. The proportion in 1918 was 1,076, in 1917, 967, and the average for the ten years 1907—1917, 1,043 males to every 1,000 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 214 compared with 162 in 1918, 152 in 1917, 155 in 1916, and 116 in 1915.

The proportion of illegitimate births to every 1,000 births registered during the past eight years is:—

1912	...	35	1915	...	43	1918	...	64
1913	...	39	1916	...	55	1919	...	82
1914	...	35	1917	...	63			

The proportion in England and Wales in 1919 was 60, the average before the war being 39.

The birth-rate in England and Wales was 18.5, and for the 96 great towns, including London, 19.0

DEATHS.

The death-rate of the Borough for the year amounted to 12.99 per 1,000. This rate is 4.93 lower than in the previous year, and is 1.61 below the average for the previous eight years.

The decrease is principally due to the diminution in the number of deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia—273—and to the absence of any outbreak of Measles or Whooping Cough, the deaths from these diseases being 1 and 5 respectively, the lowest recorded for many years. Particulars of the recrudescence of the epidemic of Influenza in February and March are given later on.

The total number of deaths from all causes registered in the Borough amounted to 1,743, of which 99 were deaths of non-residents and 65 were soldiers. Eighty-four deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts of England and Wales. The corrected total of deaths is, therefore, 1,663, compared with 2,049 in 1918.

The deaths of males amounted to 877, and of females to 786.

The death-rate in each of the Municipal Wards per 1,000 of the population was:—

Shirley ...	10.2	St. Mary's ...	13.0
Portswood ...	11.2	Newtown ...	13.5
Freemantle ...	11.8	Millbrook ...	13.5
Northam ...	12.3	Trinity ...	13.6
Banister ...	12.6	Bevois ...	14.6
St. Denys...	12.5	Town ...	16.7
All Saints...	12.9		

The death-rate in each of the old civil parishes of the Borough was: Town 13.7, Portswood 12.7, Shirley 12.0.

The death-rate in England and Wales for the year 1919 was 13.8 and for the 96 great towns, including London, 13.8.

The Institutions in which deaths occurred were: Isolation Hospital 48, Parish Infirmary 240, Workhouse 122, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 156, Shirley Children's Hospital 2, Nursing Homes 32, Military Hospitals 58.

INFLUENZA.

The epidemic of Influenza in Southampton in October and November, 1918, which had died during December, flared up again in the early part of 1919, there being a severe recrudescence of the disease in February and March.

The epidemic reached its height in the first week of March, when 27 deaths were registered. The epidemic had ceased by the end of April.

The total number of deaths registered during the year from Influenza was 128, 124 of which occurred in the first four months of the year.

The epidemic of 1919 followed very much on the lines of the 1918 epidemic, but the age incidence of the deaths recorded was higher in the latter epidemic.

A feature of the epidemics was the uniformity of the mortality in the thirteen Wards of the Borough, social conditions apparently having no effect on the incidence or severity of the disease.

In the following table the death-rates from the disease in the Municipal Wards are shown for both years, 1918 and 1919:—

	1918.	1919.	Both years.
Town ...	2.65	0.85	3.50
St. Mary ...	3.57	1.09	4.66
Northam ...	3.62	0.68	4.30
Trinity ...	2.68	0.98	3.66
Newtown ...	2.77	1.18	3.95
All Saints ...	3.12	0.93	4.05
Bevois ...	3.71	1.67	5.38
Banister ...	2.51	0.87	3.38
Freemantle ...	3.82	0.24	4.06
Millbrook ...	3.17	0.98	4.15
Shirley ...	2.36	1.29	3.65
Portswood ...	1.98	1.35	3.33
St. Denys ...	2.69	0.88	3.57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Borough ...	3.01	1.00	4.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the deaths registered from Influenza during the year:—

Week ended.	Deaths.	Week ended.	Deaths.
Jan. 4 ...	2	April 5 ...	2
11 ...	3	12 ...	4
Feb. 1 ...	3	19 ...	6
15 ...	4	26 ...	2
22 ...	13	May 24 ...	1
Mar. 1 ...	27	June 28 ...	1
8 ...	19	Nov. 1 ...	1
15 ...	20	8 ...	1
22 ...	7	Transferable	
29 ...	7	Deaths ...	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total ...	128
			<hr/>

Age and sex incidence of deaths from Influenza during the years 1918 and 1919 are shown for comparison:—

Age.		Deaths, 1918.		Deaths, 1919.
0—1	...	2	...	3
1—2	...	12	...	—
2—5	...	17	...	5
5—15	...	26	...	10
15—25	...	65	...	16
25—35	...	87	...	28
35—45	...	60	...	22
45—55	...	32	...	15
55—65	...	22	...	9
65—75	...	16	...	8
75—85	...	5	...	10
85—95	...	—	...	2
—	...	—	...	—
Males	...	155	...	65
Females	...	189	...	63
		—	...	—
	Total	344	...	128
		—	...	—

The number of deaths from all forms of Pneumonia was 136, compared with 184 in 1918, and an average of 104 in the five years 1913—1917.

The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918, with respect to places of amusement, were rescinded by the Ministry of Health on the 6th May, 1919.

TABLE A.

Showing Estimated Civil Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality, and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the year 1919, together with the Averages for the eight years 1911-1918.

Ward.	Esti- mated Civil popu'a- tion Middle of 1919.	1919.					Averages, Eight Years 1911-1918.				
		Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Regist'ed Births	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.
1. Town	11,600	22.7	100.4	0.59	2.21	16.7	23.2	120.9	1.28	2.54	19.5
2. St. Mary's	12,617	19.1	62.7	0.31	1.33	13.0	22.2	116.6	1.48	1.63	16.0
3. Northam	11,543	23.7	69.0	0.68	1.45	12.3	27.4	105.3	1.89	1.73	15.9
4. Trinity	9,020	23.6	66.7	0.44	1.64	13.6	25.0	85.9	1.25	1.41	16.1
5. Newtown	8,318	18.7	90.9	0.83	0.83	13.5	19.2	70.8	0.65	1.13	14.4
6. All Saints	9,499	16.1	55.6	0.41	0.93	12.9	17.8	74.0	0.66	1.22	14.1
7. Bevois	8,280	15.9	115.1	0.60	1.43	14.6	18.8	91.9	0.85	1.13	14.4
8. Banister	7,881	11.6	41.2	0.25	1.12	12.6	14.7	64.4	0.27	0.89	11.0
9. Freemantle	8,061	15.8	51.9	0.12	1.10	11.8	19.6	84.5	0.90	1.29	13.9
10. Millbrook	10,060	20.9	81.1	0.59	1.08	13.5	24.8	97.3	1.43	1.37	13.5
11. Shirley	10,709	21.8	72.9	0.37	1.10	10.2	27.0	84.2	1.24	1.01	13.4
12. Portswood	9,457	18.8	53.2	0.10	0.73	11.2	22.2	85.4	0.99	1.34	12.8
13. St. Deny's	8,988	20.4	77.3	0.33	0.77	12.5	22.0	82.4	1.11	1.00	12.2
Totals	126,033	19.48	73.56	0.42	1.23	12.99	22.17	92.7	1.12	1.41	14.60

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year amounted to 191, which is equal to a rate of 73.6 per 1,000 births registered during the same period. This rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and is 14 below the average rate for the five years 1914—1918, which was 88.

In the 96 great towns of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate for 1919 was 93.

The decrease in the infantile mortality rate in Southampton during the past twenty years is shown in the following table:—

Period.				Infantile Mortality Rate.	
Average 5 years, 1897—1901				...	159
,, ,, 1902—1906				...	120
,, ,, 1907—1911				...	108
,, ,, 1912—1916				...	86
1917	86
1918	92
1919	73.6

The great saving of infant life shown in the above table by the reduction in the infantile mortality rate will be better realised if it is pointed out that had the rate of the infant mortality remained at the same level in the year 1919 as it was in the five years 1897—1901 the number of deaths under one year of age would have been 413 instead of 191, or a saving of 222 lives of infants in one year alone.

In the year 1919 the number of deaths of male infants amounted to 129, and the deaths of females 82. The rate per 1,000 births for each sex for the past eight years is shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1911	156.6	112.8	135.0
1912	92.2	76.3	84.4
1913	89.5	73.2	81.5
1914	102.1	77.2	89.9
1915	96.5	78.4	87.6
1916	88.1	82.1	85.2
1917	96.1	76.6	86.2
1918	99.0	84.8	92.0
1919	81.3	65.2	73.6

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 29, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality of 136.6, the rate for legitimate infants being 68.

Similar rates for the past seven years are given for comparison:—

				Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.		Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.
1911	...	...	...	128	...	366
1912	...	...	...	79	...	237
1913	...	...	...	77	...	191
1914	...	...	...	85	...	221
1915	...	...	...	84	...	172
1916	...	...	...	82	...	135
1917	...	...	...	83	...	138
1918	...	...	...	84	...	204
1919	...	...	...	68	...	136

The infantile mortality rate in 1919 in the Municipal Wards is given below, the average in the preceding eight years being shown for comparison:—

Ward.			1919.		Average 8 years, 1911-1918.
Banister	...	...	41.2	...	64.4
Freemantle	...	...	51.9	...	84.5
Portswood	...	...	53.2	...	85.4
All Saints	...	...	55.6	...	74.0
St. Mary's	...	...	62.7	...	116.6
Trinity	...	...	66.7	...	85.9
Northam	...	...	69.0	...	105.3
Shirley	...	...	72.9	...	84.2
St. Denys	...	...	77.3	...	82.4
Millbrook	...	...	81.1	...	97.3
Newtown	...	...	90.9	...	70.8
Town	...	...	100.4	...	120.9
Bevois	...	...	115.1	...	91.9
			—	...	—
Borough	...	...	73.6	...	92.7
			—	...	—

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother, within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

This Act (which was extended in 1915 and made compulsory) was passed in order that Health Authorities might obtain immediate notice of the occurrence of a birth, thus making it possible for Health Visitors to give early instruction and advice to the mother as to the feeding and treatment of the child. Under the Registration Act, which allows a limit of six weeks within which a birth may be registered, it frequently occurs that registration of a birth is only obtained after death has taken place. During the year 96 deaths occurred among infants under four weeks of age, being 50 per cent. of all those that occurred under one year of age.

The number of notifications received during the year under the Act amounted to 2,664.

The number of births registered (including non-residents) during the same period was 2,617. The excess is accounted for by the large increase in the number of births occurring at the end of the year compared with the beginning.

The actual number of the 2,617 registered births that were not notified was 133; the percentage of registered births notified, therefore, being 94.9.

The numbers notified and percentage during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Notified by—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Doctors	240	245	129	110	154
Midwives	1,880	1,811	1,840	1,908	2,256
Other persons present in the house at time of birth	163	256	209	223	254
	<u>2,283</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>2,178</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>2,664</u>
Percentage of births notified	84.5	83.5	90.3	88.5	94.9

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1919.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	2	...	1	4	2	4	1	1	12
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	5	4	18
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	1	2	2	5	9	2	5	4	25
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	12
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	8
Gastritis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	7	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	11
Premature Birth	32	5	5	5	47	2	...	...	...	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	2	...	2	8	3	6	...	1	18
Other Causes	1	2	2	...	5	1	3	2	...	11
Totals	56	13	14	13	96	30	28	21	16	191

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1882.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1882	32.1	18.3	131	31.8	18.6	134
1883	34.6	20.9	137			
1884	31.7	16.9	114			
1885	30.5	19.0	146			
1886	30.1	18.0	140			
1887	31.3	18.7	145	30.6	17.5	128
1888	31.3	16.9	126			
1889	30.6	16.3	117			
1890	28.5	17.5	129			
1891	31.3	18.0	123			
1892	28.6	21.5	148	29.8	18.6	145
1893	29.5	19.5	157			
1894	30.2	16.0	119			
1895	30.4	18.7	155			
1896	30.4	17.2	146			
1897	30.4	17.3	156	29.6	17.6	159
1898	29.8	17.3	153			
1899	29.6	19.1	178			
1900	28.3	17.6	152			
1901	30.0	16.6	154			
1902	29.1	15.7	124	27.6	14.6	120
1903	29.4	14.1	114			
1904	27.5	14.2	114			
1905	26.0	15.1	133			
1906	26.0	13.8	113			
1907	24.3	13.6	108	24.8	13.7	108
1908	25.4	13.6	113			
1909	25.3	13.9	106			
1910	24.9	12.4	79			
1911	23.9	15.2	135			
1912	23.3	13.2	84	23.0	13.9	86
1913	23.8	12.9	82			
1914	23.9	13.9	90			
1915	21.9	14.8	88			
1916	22.0	14.5	85			
1917	18.8	14.5	86
1918	19.8	17.9	92
1919	19.5	13.6	74

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902—1918.

The Act of 1918 came into operation on the 1st January, 1919. This Act extends the powers of the Act of 1902, and

includes the following provisions, which increase the duties and obligations of the Local Supervising Authority:—

Section 7 makes it obligatory on the Authority to supply Midwives gratis with all forms and books required under the Act, and to supply stamped envelopes for the return of forms.

Section 11 empowers the Local Authority to aid the training of Midwives and to make grants for this purpose.

Section 14 requires a Midwife in any emergency to call in a registered Medical Practitioner, and further, requires the local supervising authority in such case to pay the practitioners' fees according to a scale fixed by the Ministry of Health.

The Local Authority is empowered to recover the fee from the patient or her husband or other person liable to maintain her, either summarily or as a civil debt unless it is shown that the patient or her husband, or such other person, is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay such fee.

This section has entailed a considerable amount of extra work.

The supervision of Midwives is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following notifications under the Act were received by the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

Notification of intention to practice:

Trained Midwives	...	...	29
Untrained Midwives	...	...	10
Notification of sending for medical help by a Midwife	...	...	287
Notification of stillbirths	...	...	62

The number of cases in which accounts for payment were submitted by medical attendants to the Local Supervising Authority amounted to 25, of which the Local Authority recovered the fee in 6 cases, and part fee in one case.

The conditions in which medical help was requisitioned by Midwives were:—

Post Partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	2
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	7
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	...	1
Abscess of Breast ...	...	1
Rise of Temperature ...	...	32
Premature Births ...	...	24
Torn Perineum ...	...	25
Retained Placenta ...	...	9
„ „ and Ruptured Perineum		2
Complications of Confinement ...	...	18
Swelling of Legs ...	...	5
Miscarriages ...	...	10
Breech Presentations ...	...	21
Stillbirths ...	...	2
Malformation of Infant ...	...	9
Convulsions of Infant ...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	52
Prolonged Labour ...	...	29
Deaths of Infants ...	...	3
„ „ (B.B.A.) ...	...	1
Pleurisy ...	...	1
Abortion ...	...	6
General Condition of Infants ...	...	24
		<hr/> 287 <hr/>

The number of visits and inspections made during the year amounted to:—

Routine visits and inspections	...	85
Special visits and enquiries...	...	201
		<hr/>
		286

The number of women in childbirth who were attended by Midwives during the year amounted to 2,230, of which 2,155 were live births and 75 were stillbirths. The total number of births registered in the Borough during the same period amounted to 2,617 (including non-residents), the percentage of live births attended by Midwives was therefore 82.4, being a considerable increase over the previous year, when the percentage was 73.2.

The following table shows the percentage of women in childbirth attended by Midwives and the percentage of still births to total births attended during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.	Number of Live Births attended by Midwives.	Number of Still Births attended by Midwives.	Percentage of Live Births attended by Midwives to Births registered during same period.	Percentage of Still Births among Births attended by Midwives.
1910	2926	1960	58	67.0	2.9
1911	2849	1973	63	69.4	3.1
1912	2806	1996	65	71.1	3.2
1913	2957	2023	56	68.4	2.7
1914	2949	2008	70	68.1	3.4
1915	2707	1938	66	71.6	3.3
1916	2770	1908	62	68.9	3.1
1917	2413	1840	62	76.3	3.3
1918	2533	1853	66	73.2	3.4
1919	2617	2155	75	82.4	3.4

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, made it obligatory on Local Authorities to establish a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. This Committee was appointed by the Council on November 9th, 1918, the constitution being the Health Committee, with the addition of two co-opted lady members to which Committee all matters concerning Maternity and Child Welfare were transferred.

The scheme for dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare has been greatly extended during the year. The premises, No. 2, East Park Terrace, adjoining the Municipal Dispensary and School Clinic, were acquired in 1918, and have been converted into a Maternity Hospital and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Two Maternity Wards have been provided on the second floor, containing four beds, with accommodation for the necessary nursing staff. The lower portion of the premises have been adapted to provide an Ante-Natal and Maternity Centre and an Infant Clinic. The work at the Centre is largely educational and preventive, its main function being to advise expectant mothers on matters relating to their health, primarily in regard to conditions directly associated with pregnancy, but also as to general ailments which indirectly effect their physical welfare.

The staff has been increased during the year, a Lady Medical Officer of Health being appointed in July. The staff of Health Visitors now consists of 15, including the Superintendent. About one-half of their time is devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Southampton Rotary Club very generously offered the sum of £150 a year for three years towards the provision of two Health Visitors. This offer was accepted with thanks by the Council, and two extra Health Visitors appointed, who are included in the number given above.

In January the three existing voluntary "Babies Welcomes," situated at Trinity Mission Hall, Church Street, Shirley, and King Street, were taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. These Welcomes have much increased in activity, as will be seen by comparing the attendance at the time of taking them over with the totals in December:—

	January.		December.	
	Mothers.	Babies.	Mothers.	Babies.
Winton Street ...	105	134	281	333
King Street ...	22	28	149	143
Shirley ...	56	68	204	175
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	230	634	651
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In October a voluntary Committee of Ladies was formed to assist the Health Staff in the social side of the work.

The work at these Welcomes includes health lectures, infant consultations, weighing babies, thrift clubs, sale of dried milk and cod liver oil and malt at cost price, grants of free milk to expectant and nursing mothers, making and sale of suitable garments, instructions in cutting out, etc. Various social entertainments were also arranged in order to maintain the interest of the mothers, which is an important factor in making the Welcomes successful.

The following is a record of attendances during the year at the Welcomes, including that held at the Maternity Centre No. 2 East Park Terrace. These Welcomes are held once a week at each Centre, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

	Mothers.	Babies.	Weighed.	Health Talks.
Winton Street ...	2,746	3,151	878	44
King Street ...	1,326	1,256	322	46
Church St., Shirley...	1,562	1,750	277	48
2, East Park Terrace	407	680	101	—
	<hr/> 6,041 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,837 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,578 <hr/>	<hr/> 138 <hr/>

SUPPLY OF MILK FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS,
AND FOR INFANTS.

During the year fresh milk and dried milk and malt and cod liver oil have been supplied to necessitous cases, in accordance with the Order of the Local Government Board issued in 1918. The Order authorised Local Authorities to supply food or milk free, or at less than cost price to expectant and nursing mothers, and infants, in necessitous cases. This Order has since been revoked and a new Order, "The Local Authorities Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919," issued. The Order, which is dated December 22nd, 1919, corresponds with the previous one, but relates to milk only, and not to food. It also empowers Local Authorities to supply milk free, or at less than cost price, not merely to necessitous cases, but also where such a supply is necessary because of the excessive retail price of milk in any area.

The following tables show the amount of free fresh milk that has been granted and the quantity of dried milk issued free and sold at cost price. In the case of fresh milk, an order is given to a tradesman to supply the specified quantity of milk to the recipient until further notice. The dried milk and cod liver oil is issued at the Maternity Centre, East Park Terrace, and at the Branch Babies' Welcomes.

Supply of free fresh milk to Mothers and Infants during the years 1919:—

	Number.	Amount in Pints.
Expectant Mothers ...	13	990
Nursing Mothers ...	61	8,439
Infants under 6 months ...	6	873½
Infants between 6 months and 5 years	44	5,563½

Supply of dried milk and malt and cod liver oil during the year 1919:—

	Dried Milk.	Malt and Cod Liver Oil.
Amount sold at wholesale price ...	3,009 lbs.	60 lbs.
Amount issued free to necessitous cases	379 lbs.	128 lbs.

The free dried milk was issued to the following:—

	Number.	Amount in lbs.
Expectant Mothers	1	13
Nursing Mothers	—	—
Infants under 6 months	5	80
Infants between 6 months and 5 years	19	286

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The death-rate from diseases usually classified as the chief epidemic diseases, namely: Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, and Enteritis among children under two years of age, amounted to 0.42 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases specified above for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Small Pox ... ..	.000	.000	.000	.000	.008
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.017	.043	.000	.009	.000
Diphtheria ... ..	.333	.138	.104	.148	.148
Enteric Fever ... ..	.069	.043	.035	.052	.031
Measles ... ..	.257	.078	.217	.455	.008
Whooping Cough ...	.316	.232	.070	.157	.039
Diarrhoea & Enteritis					
under 2 years of age	.342	.310	.383	.409	.187
Total Zymotic	—	—	—	—	—
Death-rate	1,334	0.844	0.809	1,230	.421

THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a total of the notifications received during the year, also the rate per 1,000 of the population

			Notified		Rate per 1000 of Population.
Small Pox ...	...	...	1	...	0.008
Cholera ...	...	...	0	...	—
Plague ...	...	...	0	...	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	271	...	2.117
Erysipelas ...	...	...	53	...	0.414
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	91	...	0.711
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	0	...	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	11	...	0.086
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	0	...	—
Continued Fever ...	...	...	0	...	—
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	10	...	0.078
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	2	...	0.016
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	5	...	0.039
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	4	...	0.031
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	58	...	*22.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	314	...	2.452
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	33	...	0.258
German Measles ...	...	...	26	...	0.203
Measles ...	...	...	73	...	0.570
Pneumonia ...	...	...	126	...	0.984
Malaria ...	...	...	25	...	0.195
Trench Fever ...	...	...	2	...	0.016
Dysentery ...	...	...	1	...	0.008
			<hr/>		
			1,106		
			<hr/>		

*Rate per 1000 births.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in the Borough during the past five years :—

DISEASE.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Small Pox	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	430	187	117	58	91
Diphtheria	346	172	153	145	271
Enteric Fever	25	23	23	26	11
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	5	8	4	5	10
Erysipelas	63	49	33	35	53
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	14	5	5	2	2
Poliomyelitis	2	4	1	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	80	62	64	58
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	318	273	268	297	314
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	78	49	44	35	33
Measles	—	802	1970	2082	73
German Measles	—	174	133	62	26
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	126
Malaria	—	—	—	—	25
Trench Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1302	1827	2813	2811	1106

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914; Measles and German Measles on the 1st January, 1916; Encephalitis Lethargica on the 1st January, 1919, and Pneumonia, Malaria, Trench Fever and Dysentery on 1st March, 1919.

There were 1,633 visits and re-visits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and in the case of measles advice as to treatment and nursing of patients where a medical man was not in attendance.

In connection with school absentees, 120 visits were made where non-notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Of the cases notified in the Borough under the various Acts and Regulations, 378 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 87 houses in which cases occurred.

Particulars relating to infectious disease are appended:—

SMALL POX.

During the year the following cases of Small Pox occurred in the Borough, three of which were members of the staff of the Isolation Hospital.

On the 8th April attention was called by a medical practitioner to a woman, aged 59 years, residing in John Street. The case had been diagnosed as Chicken Pox, but owing to the case being somewhat suspicious and the surroundings being most unsatisfactory, she was admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

This woman's husband was employed at the Docks, where he sorted soldiers' clothing. He stated that he had been ill with spots on his face two or three weeks before his wife was taken ill. No spots or marks were evident when the man was examined.

The woman was isolated in a separate ward. When convalescent on the 13th April, owing to lack of nursing staff she was removed to a room in connection with the Scarlet Fever block, and was discharged on the 1st May.

On the 29th April a ward maid, E. H., aged 35, was taken ill, which subsequently proved to be confluent Small Pox, and she died on the 11th May.

On the 17th April a child, A.S., a scarlet fever patient, was discharged from the Hospital to her home in Graham Street. On the 30th April she proceeded with her family to reside at Cowes, where she subsequently developed Small Pox. The child's father, O.S., aged 32, continued to reside in Southampton, but occasionally visited his family at Cowes, developed semi-confluent Small Pox on the 13th May. He was removed to the Hospital Ship, and was discharged on the 9th July.

Two Probationary Nurses who had been in attendance on the patient subsequently developed modified attacks of Small Pox and were removed to the Hospital Ship: M. E. admitted 23rd May, discharged 30th June; F. H. admitted 27th May, discharged 11th July.

No further cases occurred in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 91, which is 35 more than in the previous year, but is 136 below the average of the past five years.

No death from Scarlet Fever was registered, only one death from the disease having occurred during the past three years.

The number of cases notified and deaths resulting from the disease for the past ten years were :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1909	...	...	...	424	5	1.47
1910	...	...	...	219	2	0.92
1911	...	...	...	195	5	2.56
1912	...	...	...	288	2	0.69
1913	...	...	...	177	2	1.13
1914	...	...	...	344	10	2.91
1915	...	...	...	430	2	0.47
1916	...	...	...	187	5	2.67
1917	...	...	...	117	0	0.0
1918	...	...	...	58	1	1.72
1919	...	...	...	91	0	0.0

Seventy of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is equal to a percentage of 76.9 compared with 86.2 in 1918 and 81.6 in 1917.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough, 14 from neighbouring districts, and 2 military cases were admitted for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in

the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases since 1911:—

Year.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of "return" cases.	Cases treated at home.
1911	195	171	34.0	0	24
1912	288	235	32.0	0	53
1913	177	136	34.0	4	41
1914	344	235	30.5	1	109
1915	430	262	32.3	2	168
1916	187	130	35.1	1	57
1917	117	95	40.7	0	22
1918	58	50	32.7	0	8
1919	91	70	36.0	0	21

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year amounted to 271, which is 126 more than in the previous year, and 18 above the average of the past five years.

The disease was most prevalent in the Western portion of the Borough, 60 cases being notified in the Shirley Ward.

Nineteen deaths occurred among the cases notified in the Borough, the percentage of deaths to cases being lower than the average.

The number of cases notified and deaths recorded during the past seven years are shown in the following table:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1911	352	23	6.53
1912	192	19	9.90
1913	357	30	8.40
1914	450	39	8.67
1915	346	39	11.27
1916	172	16	9.30
1917	153	12	7.84
1918	145	17	11.7
1919	271	19	7.0

Two hundred and five of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 75.6, compared with 85.6 in 1918 and 86.3 in 1917.

In addition to the number specified above, three cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Port, 16 from the neighbouring districts, and 21 military cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year amounted to 11, which is the lowest number recorded in any one year since the Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1889.

Four deaths were recorded, two of which were of cases notified in 1918, one being registered from the after effects of Enteric Fever which had occurred twelve months previously.

The number of cases notified, and the deaths that occurred amongst cases notified in the Borough since 1911 are given in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified in the Borough.
1911	...	...	...	20	3	15.0
1912	...	...	...	13	3	23.1
1913	...	...	...	33	6	18.2
1914	...	...	...	23	4	17.4
1915	...	...	...	25	8	32.0
1916	...	...	...	23	3	13.0
1917	...	...	...	13	4	17.4
1918	...	...	...	26	6	23.1
1919	...	...	...	11	4	33.6

The above table does not include the deaths of persons who were landed in the Port suffering from Enteric Fever and who subsequently died from the disease in Hospitals in the Borough.

One of the cases had been discharged from the Army shortly before notification. One case had eaten shell-fish prior to their illness, but in the remaining nine cases no

evidence could be obtained that would point to the origin of the infection.

MEASLES.

The Borough was almost free from Measles during the year 1919, only 73 cases of Measles and 26 cases of German Measles being notified. Only one death from Measles occurred during the year. In the following table, details of the cases notified are given:—

Number of cases of Measles and German Measles which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1919:—

	Measles.		German Measles.		Measles and German Measles.	
	Civil	Military	Civil	Military	Civil	Military
Notified by Medical Practitioners ...	68	1	26	1	94	2
Notified by Parents, Guardians, and other persons... ..	5	...	...	...	5	...
Un-notified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	73	1	26	1	99	2

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable by a Local Government Board Order which came into operation on the 1st January, 1916. This Order was rescinded by a further Order issued by the Ministry of Health to take effect as from the 31st December, 1919.

The object for which these Regulations were passed was to obtain early information of the existence of cases of Measles in order to secure the prompt exclusion from school of children who ought not to attend, and to enable the Health Department to make enquiries through the Health Visitors. Visits were made to all cases notified in the poorer districts with a view to giving advice as to isolation and the best means of treatment to prevent complications. If necessary, nursing assistance was provided, or, if thought advisable, the case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The information which was supplied by these Regulations is to a great extent covered by returns which for many years past have been supplied by the Education Department giving lists of absentees from School and the disease for which the child is stated to be absent.

The Regulations having been in operation for four complete years, statistics relating to the incidence of cases and deaths for this period is appended.

It will be gathered from the figures given that the disease is most fatal in infants under five years of age. If a child can be prevented from contracting Measles until after that age the risk of a fatal result is much decreased. If postponement of attack can be brought about it will result in saving many lives, as well as greatly improved vigour and usefulness in those who will have escaped injury by the complications which are so frequent in connection with Measles.

MEASLES, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Table showing age incidence of cases and deaths from Measles during the four years 1916—1919 (excluding German Measles and military cases):—

Age.	No. of Cases Notified.		No. of Deaths.		Percentage.	
0 to 1	...	181	...	10	...	5.52
1 ,, 2	...	407	...	34	...	8.35
2 ,, 3	...	495	...	12	...	2.42
3 ,, 4	...	567	...	9	...	1.59
4 ,, 5	...	619	...	7	...	1.13
5 ,, 6	...	982	...	5	...	0.51
6 ,, 7	...	537	...	6	...	1.12
7 ,, 8	...	331	...	1	...	0.30
8 ,, 9	...	193	...	—	...	—
9 ,, 10	...	144	...	2	...	1.39
10 ,, 15	...	223	...	1	...	0.45
15 ,, 25	...	160	...	—	...	—
25 ,, 45	...	81	...	—	...	—
45 ,, 65	...	7	...	—	...	—
Total	...	4,927	...	87	...	1.77

Case mortality under 5 years of age 3.17, or one death to every 32 cases; over 5 years of age 0.57, or one death to every 177 cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fifty-eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, being equal to a rate of 22.3 per 1,000 Births. Most of the cases were treated at the Free Eye Hospital.

An investigation was made early in 1920 of the cases notified, as to whether the eyes of the infants had been permanently injured, if so, to what extent. It was found that in 48 cases no apparent permanent injury had been caused by the disease, one infant was permanently blind in the left eye, and the right eye also affected, one case was still under treatment at the Eye Hospital, two had left the Borough, and six were dead.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1918.

These Regulations which came into operation on the 1st March, 1919, imposed on medical practitioners the duty of notifying cases of acute Primary Pneumonia, or acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, and Trench Fever.

The Regulations also imposed on Local Authorities certain duties and powers to prevent infection being conveyed by the handling of food by persons suffering from Dysentery and Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever, and the freeing from lice of occupants of houses infected with Trench Fever or Typhus Fever.

The Regulations also empower local Authorities to provide medical assistance, or nursing for patients who are in need of such assistance who are suffering from Pneumonia or any of the diseases mentioned in the Regulations.

The cases notified under these Regulations up to the end of 1919 were:—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	126
Malaria	...	...	...	25
Trench Fever	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	1

All the cases of Pneumonia were visited and reported upon with a view to giving any necessary assistance.

The cases of Malaria, Trench Fever, and Dysentery were all demobilised soldiers who had suffered from the same disease when in the Army.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified, a male, aged 8 years, and a female, 25 years. Both cases proved fatal. Three contacts of the first cases were positive on bacteriological examination being made of the Naso-pharynx. They were removed to the Isolation Hospital and detained until negative results were obtained.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Five cases of this disease—"Infantile Paralysis"—were notified, two of which proved fatal.

One case had quite recovered at the end of the year, the other two cases were still under treatment, and were improving.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918, came into operation on the 1st January, 1919.

Four cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year. One case, a male, aged 53 years, died on the 1st January, 1919, the other three cases were females, aged 48, 50, and 29 years. All cases were investigated, and the latter cases were stated to have recovered from the disease on subsequent enquiries being made.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Scheme established by the Local Authority for providing for the systematic diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease has been in operation since February, 1918.

The arrangements made for diagnosis and treatment are as follows:—

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY, Nos. 1 & 2, East Park Terrace.

MEN.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,
from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

WOMEN.

Thursday ... 6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Friday ... 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

MEN.

Thursday (new cases) ...	11.30 a.m.
Thursday (old cases) ...	2.0 to 4.0 p.m.

WOMEN.

Tuesday ...	10.30 a.m.
Thursday ...	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Arrangements have also been made for the irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa in women at East Park Terrace on five afternoons a week.

During the year the Maternity Wards at No. 2, East Park Terrace, certain beds of which are set apart for treatment of Maternity cases complicated by Venereal Disease, were opened for the reception of cases.

The work in connection with the Venereal Clinics has very considerably increased during the year, and has necessitated the provision of increased accommodation and staff.

The following summary will show the volume of work carried out; detailed returns relating to persons treated are given in subsequent tables:—

	East Park Terrace.		R.S.H. & S. Hos.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1919 ...	242	19	157	81
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during 1919 at the Out-Patient Clinics ...	775	92	161	78
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patients Clinics during 1919 ...	6,779	1,759	863	720
Aggregate number of In-Patient days of treatment given to persons...	—	89	461	153

It will be seen from the above figures that the facilities provided have been extensively used, 1,106 persons being dealt with for the first time during the year. Persons residing in districts surrounding Southampton have also availed themselves of the facilities provided, 185 persons having been dealt with from other districts in Hampshire, chiefly from the Itchen and South Stoneham districts.

Propaganda work has been carried out in an active and thorough manner during the year by the Local Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease.

Many lectures and meetings have been held which were well attended.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Wassermann tests are carried out in the Pathological Department of Charing Cross Hospital, London, and the following is the number of specimens which were submitted from the Local Clinics:—

East Park Terrace	...	...	...	...	459
Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital					248

All other pathological work in connection with the Venereal Clinics is carried out at the Laboratory at No. 1, East Park Terrace. Medical practitioners in the Town have availed themselves freely of the facilities provided.

The following is a record of the work carried out:—

GONORRHOEA :—

Urine Examination:—Bacteriological	...	...	...	380
Examinations of Pus, etc.	...	...	...	1368
Specimens from Doctors	...	...	...	33
				<hr/> 1781

SYPHILIS :—

Serum for Spirochaeta Pallida	...	...	...	78
Specimens from Doctors	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 82

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT 1, EAST PARK TERRACE, SOUTH-AMPTON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment or observation for :	99	9	1	—	142	10	—	—	242	19
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the outpatient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	253	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	42
Soft chancre only ...	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	36	1
Gonorrhœa only ...	—	—	—	—	366	23	—	—	366	23
Syphilis and soft chancre	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	9	2	—	—	9	2	—	—	18	4
Gonorrhœa and soft chancre	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Syphilis soft chancre and gonorrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	22	96	22
Total	362	53	40	1	519	35	96	22	1017	111
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the outpatient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for	11	16	—	—	19	16	—	—	30	32
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	—	1 (died)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of persons discharged from the outpatient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for :	12	—	—	—	29	1	—	—	41	1
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for :	339	36	40	1	471	17	96	22	946	76
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from :	3061	479	72	7	3568	1245	78	28	6779	1759
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from :	—	36	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	89

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	78	1748	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	—	—	459

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	South-ampton	Hampshire	London	Kent	Sheffield	Essex	Sussex	Liverpool	TOTAL
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—									
Syphilis	250	38	3	1	1	1	—	1	295
Soft chancre	28	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	37
Gonorrhœa	328	52	4	1	—	1	1	2	389
Conditions other than venereal	106	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	118
Total	712	109	7	2	1	3	2	3	839
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	7514	959	26	1	10	13	11	4	8538
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given { 1. Out-patient Clinic 2. In - patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	1696	164	17	—	9	3	—	—	1889
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT
THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTH-
AMPTON HOSPITAL, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED
THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment or observation for:	125	68	...	...	32	13	...	...	157	81
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—										
Syphilis only	92	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	59
Soft chancre only ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gonorrhœa only ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	43	9
Syphilis and soft chancre ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	3
Gonorrhœa and soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	10	7
Total	221	127	12	...	75	25	10	7	318	159
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for:	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	7	3
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for:	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for:	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	14	3
6. Number of persons who on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for:	219	126	12	...	54	19	10	7	295	152
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from:—	603	586	62	...	163	118	35	16	863	720
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from:	429	100	...	...	32	53	...	...	461	153

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	3	42	...	...
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..	...	...	...	248

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	South-ampton	Hampshire	Scotland	Ireland	Kent	Dorset	Yorkshire	TOTAL
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—								
Syphilis	113	46	...	2	...	...	...	161
Soft chancre	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhœa	32	24	1	...	1	1	...	59
Conditions other than venereal	10	6	...	...	...	...	1	17
Total	157	76	1	2	1	1	1	239
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	1130	441	1	8	1	1	1	1583
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	358	235	10	...	...	11	...	614
D. Number of { 1. Out-patient doses of Salvarsan sub-stitutes given { 2. In-patient in the:— Dept. to patients residing in each area.	364	229	...	5	...	...	...	598
	44	30	...	...	...	...	...	74

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis among residents of the Borough amounted to 184, from the following forms of the disease:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	158
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	16
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	...	...	6
Tuberculosis of Hip	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Glands of Neck	...	...	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	1
			184

The total number of deaths recorded from all forms of the disease is 15 less than that of the previous year; Pulmonary Tuberculosis showing a decrease of 12 deaths, and other forms of the disease a decrease of 3.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis amounted to 1.23 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is 0.26 lower than 1918, and is 0.20 lower than the average for the past five years.

The death-rate for both sexes from Pulmonary Tuberculosis since 1911 is shown in the following table:—

			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1911	...	...	2.01	1.17	1.58
1912	...	...	1.81	0.88	1.33
1913	...	...	1.52	0.92	1.21
1914	...	...	1.75	1.06	1.39
1915	...	...	1.94	1.05	1.45
1916	...	...	1.63	1.19	1.39
1917	...	...	2.11	0.92	1.42
1918	...	...	2.16	0.99	1.49
1919	...	...	1.92	0.65	1.23

The percentage of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year to cases notified during the same period is appended with the comparative figures for 1912—1918:—

				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1912	...	...	...	52.5	39.6	47.2
1913	...	...	...	38.7	25.8	32.3
1914	...	...	...	45.6	37.2	41.8
1915	...	...	...	62.4	43.8	53.5
1916	...	...	...	53.2	66.7	59.0
1917	...	...	...	58.5	65.2	60.8
1918	...	...	...	53.9	62.2	56.9
1919	...	...	...	66.5	31.3	50.3

Of the cases dying in 1919, the following table shows the years in which the primary notifications were received. Compulsory notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis first came into operation on the 1st January, 1912:—

1909	...	...	...	...	...	2
1911	...	...	...	...	...	1
1912	...	...	...	...	...	3
1913	...	...	...	...	...	1
1914	...	...	...	...	...	7
1915	...	...	...	...	...	3
1916	...	...	...	...	...	7
1917	...	...	...	...	...	18
1918	...	...	...	...	...	29
1919	...	...	...	...	...	47
Un-notified	...	...	...	...	...	22
Transferable Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	18
						<hr/> 158 <hr/>

The mortality from Tuberculous Diseases other than Pulmonary was equal to a rate of 0.20 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.05 lower than the previous year and 0.09 below the average of the previous 7 years.

Table showing death-rates, per 1,000 of the population, from Tubercular Diseases, from as far back as our records extend:—

	Pulmonary.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total Tubercular Diseases.
1873-1876 (4 years) ...	—	—	2.79
1887-1880 (4 years) ...	2.11	0.68	2.79
1881-1885 (5 years) ...	1.86	0.63	2.49
1886-1890 (5 years) ...	1.72	0.50	2.22
1891-1895 (5 years) ...	1.56	0.68	2.24
1896-1900 (5 years) ...	1.49	0.57	2.06
1901-1905 (5 years) ...	1.30	0.51	1.81
1906-1910 (5 years) ...	1.25	0.41	1.66
1911-1915 (5 years) ...	1.39	0.34	1.73
1916 ...	1.39	0.25	1.64
1917 ...	1.42	0.39	1.81
1918 ...	1.49	0.25	1.74
1919 ...	1.23	0.20	1.43

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912, DURING
THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1920.

Form A ...	...	...	...	328
„ B ...	...	...	...	23
„ C ...	...	...	...	133
„ D ...	...	...	...	141
				<hr/> 625 <hr/>

Of the above total 347 were primary notifications, namely, Form A 324, Form B 23.

The localization of the disease of these cases was:—

Lungs ...	...	...	314	Hip ...	...	...	4
Meninges of Brain ...	...	...	3	Knee ...	...	...	1
Peritoneum and Intes-	...	...	...	Cervical Glands	...	...	12
tines...	...	...	10	Disseminated	...	...	1
Spine ...	...	...	2				

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 29TH DECEMBER, 1918, TO
THE 3RD JANUARY, 1920 (53 Weeks).

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.			Number of Notifica- tions on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total notifications on Form B.			Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Total					
Pulmonary—																	
Males ...	—	4	7	4	10	21	40	42	27	7	2	164		6	44	43	
Females ...	—	2	9	12	19	13	42	24	9	2	1	134		11	6	36	
Non-Pulmonary—																	
Males ...	3	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18		5	1	2	
Females ...	1	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9		1	—	1	

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE showing cases, case-rate, deaths, and death-rate from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each of the Municipal Wards during the year 1919 (53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1920) :—

WARD.	CASES.						DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Total.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Town	33	2.80	7	0.59	40	3.39	26	2.21	2	0.17
2. St. Mary's	35	2.73	5	0.39	40	3.12	17	1.33	3	0.23
3. Northam	29	2.47	3	0.26	32	2.73	17	1.45	5	0.43
4. Trinity	28	3.05	5	0.55	33	3.60	15	1.64	3	0.33
5. Newtown	15	1.77	1	0.12	16	1.89	7	0.83	4	0.47
6. All Saints	26	2.69	—	—	26	2.69	9	0.93	—	—
7. Bevois	20	2.38	—	—	20	2.38	12	1.43	1	0.12
8. Banister	8	1.00	2	0.25	10	1.25	9	1.12	—	—
9. Freemantle	21	2.56	—	—	21	2.56	9	1.10	—	—
10. Millbrook	28	2.74	2	0.20	30	2.94	11	1.08	1	0.10
11. Shirley	34	3.13	1	0.09	35	3.22	12	1.10	2	0.18
12. Portswood	16	1.66	—	—	16	1.66	7	0.73	1	0.10
13. St. Denys	21	2.30	7	0.77	28	3.07	7	0.77	4	0.44
Borough	314	2.45	33	0.26	347	2.71	158	1.23	26	0.20
...									184	1.43

TUBERCULOSIS.

Average case-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the seven years 1913—1919:—

WARD.				CASE-RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1. Town	...	...	...	4.09	0.83	4.92	2.57	0.46	3.03
2. St. Mary's	...	...	...	3.14	0.71	3.85	1.57	0.43	2.00
3. Northam	...	...	...	2.90	0.68	3.58	1.66	0.34	2.00
4. Trinity	...	...	...	2.41	0.53	2.94	1.42	0.21	1.63
5. Newtown	...	...	...	2.35	0.52	2.87	1.05	0.30	1.35
6. All Saints	...	...	...	2.60	0.41	3.01	1.05	0.10	1.15
7. Bevois	...	...	...	2.77	0.46	3.23	1.17	0.27	1.44
8. Banister	...	...	...	1.51	0.31	1.82	1.02	0.17	1.19
9. Freemantle	...	...	...	2.74	0.34	3.08	1.27	0.23	1.50
10. Millbrook	...	...	...	2.85	0.35	3.20	1.34	0.23	1.57
11. Shirley	...	...	...	2.51	0.43	2.94	0.97	0.24	1.21
12. Portswood	...	...	...	2.70	0.38	3.08	1.23	0.32	1.55
13. St. Denys	...	...	...	2.89	0.88	3.77	0.92	0.29	1.21
Borough	...	...	...	2.79	0.54	3.33	1.37	0.29	1.66

DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Record of Dispensary Work for the year 1919:—

NEW PATIENTS—

Insured	...	...	...	213
Dependents	...	...	...	246
Others	...	...	...	40
				<hr/>
				499
				<hr/>

VISITS OF PATIENTS UNDER OBSERVATION—

Insured	...	...	...	884
Dependents	...	...	...	802
Others	...	...	...	204

 1,890

VISITS OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT—

Insured	...	...	...	9,014
Dependents	...	...	...	6,768
Others	...	...	...	1,334

 17,116

 Grand Total 19,505
VISITS PAID BY HEALTH NURSES TO HOMES OF
TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS—

Insured	...	...	...	3,095
Dependents	...	...	...	3,406
Others	...	...	...	513

 7,014
RECORD OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT
DURING 1919:—

	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Pre- Tubercular
Number of patients under treatment on			
January 1st, 1919	318	26	13
New cases treated	264	30	8
Cases transferred from Sanatorium ...	73	10	0
Cases transferred from Domiciliary treatment	0	0	0
Cases transferred from General Super- vision	0	0	0
Cases transferred to Sanatorium ...	90	9	0
Cases transferred to Domiciliary treat- ment	9	0	0
Cases lost sight of, or left the Borough	23	1	0
Cases who have finished treatment during the year and are now under General Supervision*	70	6	1
Total under Dispensary treatment on			
January 1st, 1920	348	12	7
Total number of notified cases under observation at the end of the year			1087
Number of cases in Sanatorium on 1st January, 1920 ...			22

*This figure does not include patients who have died.

Comparison with 1918 shows that there were 133 fewer new cases examined.

The number of visits paid by patients to the Dispensary was 19,505, or 2,141 more than in 1918.

DIAGNOSIS.

The routine method of examination detailed in the Report for 1915 has been carried out in 1919 in all cases.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIAGNOSES MADE DURING 1919, AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

	Found to be suffering from		Found to be		Totals.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pre-tubercular.	Non-Tuberculous.	
Previously notified cases ...	35	6	1	—	42
Sent by School Medical Officer for Diagnosis ...	22	25	4	46	97
Sent by Local Medical Practitioners for Diagnosis ...	220	17	2	58	297
Sent by War Pensions Committee for Diagnosis ...	36	1	—	4	41
House contacts ...	6	—	1	15	22
Totals ...	319	49	8	123	499

The number of cases sent by local Medical Practitioners was 297, or 81 more than in 1918. Those sent by the Pensions Authorities 41. Only 22 house contacts were examined, owing to pressure of work in other directions.

RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

PULMONARY CASES:

21 cases were admitted in the First Stage of the Disease.
 32 " " " " Second " " "
 47 " " " " Third " " "

On discharge, in 19 cases the disease was arrested; 38 showed much improvement; 13 showed improvement; 4 no change; 9 were worse, and 17 died in the Sanatorium.

NON-PULMONARY CASES :

Nine cases were admitted to the Sanatorium. Five were cured; 2 showed much improvement; 1 no change, and 1 worse.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME DURING 1919.

PULMONARY CASES :

Treatment was concluded under the scheme in 107 cases (including those who died during the year). Of these 33 were in the first stage, 36 were in the second stage, and 38 in the third stage.

On completion of treatment the disease was arrested in 47 cases, 15 were much improved, 5 were improved, 10 no change, and 30 died during the year.

Sixty were returned to full work and 7 to light work; 10 not likely to work at all.

TABULATED RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PULMONARY CASES.

The tables which are appended show the results of treatment in those patients who were discharged from the Borough Sanatorium during the year 1919. A separate set of tables show the results for those patients who were discharged from active treatment under the Municipal Scheme during the same period.

The patients have been placed in two groups, and shown in separate tables, those with:—

- (A) Tubercle Bacilli found in sputum.
- (B) Tubercle Bacilli not found in sputum.
- (c) Summary of the two groups.

The patients in each group have been classified as to the stage of the disease at the time of coming under treatment; males and females being shown separately. The classification adopted being the Turban-Gerhardt (Imperial Board of Health). They have further been classified according to the method adopted in the Astor Report.

On discharge they have been classified according to their economic condition (working capacity) and also as to their physical condition.

The following are the details of the classification adopted :—

TURBAN-GERHARDT CLASSIFICATION (IMPERIAL BOARD OF HEALTH).

- STAGE I.—Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe ; that, for instance, in case of infection of both apices, does not extend beyond the spine of scapula and the clavicle, or in the case of affection of one apex, frontal, beyond the second rib.
- STAGE II.—Disease of slight severity, more extensive than I., but affecting at most the volume of one lobe ; or severe disease, extending at most to the volume of one half lobe.
- STAGE III.—All cases extending beyond II., and all such with considerable cavities.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS, ASTOR REPORT.

- (1) Cases in which the disease can be diagnosed or is strongly suspected, but in which there is no evident impairment of the working capacity.
- (2) Cases of recent onset with some impairment of the working capacity, but without marked evidence of ill-health.
- (3) Cases of recent onset with evidence of acute illness.
- (4) Cases of a longer history of illness. In some of these cases permanent arrest of the disease may be hoped for, but in the majority, restoration to full working capacity for more than a comparatively short period is not to be looked for.
- (5) Cases in which there is a permanent loss of working capacity. Many of these patients live for a considerable period in a condition of chronic ill-health.
- (6) Cases in which a fatal termination within six months is probable.

ECONOMIC CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM TREATMENT.

- (1) No evident impairment of working capacity.
- (2) Some impairment of working capacity.
- (3) Marked loss of working capacity.
- (4) Very marked loss of working capacity.
- (5) Very marked loss of working capacity and progress unfavourable.
- (6) Probable fatal termination within 6 months.

TABLE I.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN THOSE PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED FROM THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM DURING 1919.
(A) Tubercle Bacilli present.

Classification of Cases Turban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	Economic Condition.						Total	On Discharge.						Total	
	Classification (Astor).							Physical Condition.														
	I	2	3	4	5	6		I	2	3	4	5	6		I	2	3	4	5	6		
Stage I.—																						
Males
Females
Stage II.—																						
Males	7	1	2	1	...	2	1	7	1	3	...	...	2	1	7	7
Females	1	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3
Stage III.—																						
Males	14	...	20	...	6	2	...	4	8	20	...	4	4	...	4	8	20	20
Females	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6
Totals	1	11	24	...	36	3	9	3	...	8	13	36	2	8	5	...	8	13	36	36

SUMMARY OF THE TWO PRECEDING TABLES.

Classification of Cases Turban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge													
	Classification (Astor).							Total	Economic Condition.												
	I	2	3	4	5	6			I	2	3	4	5	6							
Stage I.—																					
Males	5	4	...	I	I	11	4	6	I	...	...	...	11	3	4	2	...	...	11	
Females	5	4	...	I	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	10	3	7	...	...	...	10	
Stage II.—																					
Males	3	8	I	5	...	17	6	4	3	...	2	2	17	5	6	I	I	2	2	17
Females	2	4	4	2	3	15	9	5	I	...	...	...	15	7	6	2	...	...	...	15
Stage III.—																					
Males	I	10	3	18	...	32	...	15	4	...	5	8	32	...	12	6	I	5	8	32
Females	2	2	8	3	15	...	3	4	...	2	6	15	I	3	2	...	2	7	15
Totals	2	18	32	8	36	100	24	38	13	...	9	16	100	19	38	13	4	9	17	100

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN THOSE PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM ACTIVE TREATMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1919.

(A) Tubercle Bacilli present.

Classification of Cases Turban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						On Discharge.					
	Classification (Astor).						Physical Condition.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Stage I.—	Total						Total					
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stage II.—	Total						Total					
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stage III.—	Total						Total					
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	5	2	13	...	...	...	...	4	16	20

SUMMARY OF THE TWO PRECEDING TABLES.

Classification of Cases Furban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge.								
	Classification (Astor).							Total	Physical Condition.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Stage I.—																
Males	3	9	2	...	...	14	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Females	4	12	2	...	1	19	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Stage II.—																
Males	1	5	10	3	2	21	12	2	1	...	1	...	1	5	21
Females	9	4	1	1	15	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	15
Stage III.—																
Males	1	6	4	15	26	1	2	1	...	6	16	2	16	26
Females	1	3	...	8	12	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	12
Totals	8	37	27	8	27	107	50	13	4	...	10	30	10	30	107

RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE RESPECTING
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1914.

The Table appended shows the result of an investigation made in the early months of 1920 of all the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which were notified in the Borough during the year 1914.

Of the total of 411 cases notified in 1914 it was possible to obtain information of 280 cases, the remaining 131 were untraceable, having in most cases left the Town, a large number of them being casual labourers who drift in and out of the Town, and are notified from the Parish Infirmary, this was especially so during the period in question owing to the War.

The cases of which information was obtainable have been classified into groups of those who received sanatorium or dispensary treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme of the Borough Council, and those who did not receive such treatment.

Of the cases which can be traced it was found at the time of enquiry that 190 or 67.9 per cent. were dead, 79 or 28.2 per cent. were alive and at work, and 11 or 3.9 per cent. were not able to work or follow their usual employment.

Of the 280 cases, 141 received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme, and of this number 75 or 53.2 were dead, 61 or 43.3 were alive and at work, and 6 or 3.5 per cent. were not able to work or follow their usual employment.

Of the remaining 139 cases who did not receive any treatment under the Borough Tuberculosis Scheme, 115 or 82.7 were dead, 18 or 13.0 per cent were alive and at work, and 6 or 4.3 per cent. were not able to work or follow their usual employment.

Table showing results of an investigation made respecting cases notified in the Borough during the year 1914:—

Form of Treatment received.	Cases of whom inform'tion could be obtained.	Dead.		Alive and at Work.		Alive, and not able to Work.	
		Numb'r	Per-centage	Numb'r	Per-centage	Numb'r	Per-centage
Sanatorium and Dispensary	100	61	61.0	36	36.0	3	3.0
Dispensary only	41	14	34.1	25	61.0	2	4.9
Cases who did not come under the Tuberc'losis Scheme	139	115	82.7	18	13.0	6	4.3
Total	280	190	67.9	79	28.2	11	3.9

The following are the years in which the cases notified in 1914 died:—

1914	...	...	...	100
1915	...	...	...	41
1916	...	...	...	16
1917	...	...	...	15
1918	...	...	...	9
1919	...	...	...	7
1920	...	...	...	2
				190

CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer amounted to 137. This is a decrease of twenty-one compared with the previous year, and 10 lower than the average of the previous five years.

The death-rate from the disease was 1.07 per 1,000 of the population, the average for the previous 10 years being 1.14.

The number of deaths of males and females and the death-rate from this disease of residents of the Borough for the past 10 years is appended:—

			Males.	Females. .	Total.	Death Rate.
1910	...	...	61	74	135	1.15
1911	...	...	60	65	125	1.05
1912	...	...	54	55	109	0.90
1913	...	...	53	86	139	1.12
1914	...	...	60	65	125	1.01
1915	...	...	71	79	150	1.28
1916	...	...	63	80	143	1.23
1917	...	...	69	88	157	1.37
1918	...	...	77	81	158	1.38
1919	...	...	63	74	137	1.07

The incidence of deaths from Cancer in the Municipal Wards since 1911 is shown in the following table:—

Table showing death-rate from Cancer in the Municipal Wards for the year 1919, and the average death-rate for the eight previous years, 1911 to 1918:—

Ward.			Death-rate, 1919.	Average Death-rate, 8 years, 1911--1918.
1. Town	...	...	1.53	1.41
2. St. Mary's...	...	...	1.25	0.99
3. Northam	...	...	1.68	0.99
4. Trinity	...	...	0.65	1.29
5. Newtown	...	...	1.18	1.35
6. All Saints	...	...	0.52	1.24
7. Bevois	...	...	1.07	1.66
8. Banister	...	...	1.62	1.18
9. Freemantle	...	...	1.10	1.02
10. Millbrook	...	...	1.08	1.07
11. Shirley	...	...	0.46	1.18
12. Portswood	...	...	1.77	1.04
13. St. Denys	...	...	1.10	0.89
Borough	...	...	1.07	1.17

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1919.

During the year the following specimens were examined at the Laboratory, Municipal Dispensary, 1, East Park Terrace: —

DIPHTHERIA—

Cases from Doctors	...	...	...	376
Hospital Cases	...	...	...	1134
				—1510

SPUTA—

Cases from Doctors	...	...	...	254
Others—Dispensary and Sanatorium...				400
				—654
Antiformin Method	...	...	...	22
Estimation of Albumen	...	...	...	176
				—198
				852

TYPHOID GROUP—**Dispensary.**

Widal Examination	...	...	...	11
Faeces	...	...	...	9
Serum for B. Coli	...	...	...	1
				—21

Hospital.

Widal Examination	...	...	...	14
Urine (Typhoid)	...	...	...	13
Faeces	...	...	...	9
				—36

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—**Dispensary.**

Fluid	...	...	...	7
Contacts (Throat Swabs)	...	...	...	28
				—35

Hospital.

Fluid	...	...	...	18
Contacts (Throat Swabs)	...	...	...	10
Blood Cultures	...	...	...	5
				—33

VINCENT'S ANGINA—

Throat Swabs	...	...	...	2
				—2

RINGWORM—

Cases from Doctors	...	...	...	7
„ „ School Clinic	...	...	...	129
				—136

URINE EXAMINATIONS—

Dispensary.

Chemical and Microscopic ...	...	59
Hospital for Tubercle Bacillus ...	...	1
		60

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS—

49

GONORRHOEA—

Urine Examinations—Bacteriological	380
Examination of Pus, etc. ...	1368
Specimens from Doctors ...	33
	1781

SYPHILIS—

Serum for Spirochæta Pallida ...	78
Specimens from Doctors ...	4
	82

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Five hundred and fifteen cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship. This is a decrease of 43 compared with the previous year, which is due to a decrease of 121 in the number of military cases admitted for treatment.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases admitted in each year since 1911:—

Disease Admitted.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Small Pox ...	1	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever ...	186	246	163	258	338	164	138	86	87
Diphtheria ...	294	163	244	316	349	224	219	177	247
Enteric Fever ...	24	36	31	25	37	27	18	19	16
Tuberculosis ...	31	96	195	182	162	118	126	152	117
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	18	22	7	3	7
Measles and German Measles ...	25	22	22	7	62	101	205	91	19
Chicken Pox ...	4	9	—	—	8	3	1	1	10
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	9	6	36	26	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cases for Observation ...	9	8	4	9	8	5	3	1	3
Total	574	585	660	799	993	675	756	558	515

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Isolated for Treatment during the Year 1919.

THIS TABLE SHOWS ALL ADMISSIONS TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP, AND INCLUDES ALL CASES REMOVED FROM VESSELS IN THE PORT, CASES ADMITTED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY CASES.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Cases Remaining in Hospital, 1st January 1919.	Total number of Admissions.	Diagnosis confirmed at Hospital.	Cases admitted not proving to be disease notified or suspected.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1919.	Average number of Days in Hospital (Cases treated to a Conclusion).	Case Mortality (Actual cases).
Small Pox ...	—	6	6	—	5	1	—	12	16.6
Scarlet fever ...	8	86	82	4	74	—	20	36	—
Scarlet and Diphtheria ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	30	—
Diphtheria ...	22	245	229	16	217	18*	32	33	7.0
Carriers of B. Diph. ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	16	9	7	13	2†	1	54	—
Measles ...	1	17	12	5	18	—	—	17	—
German Measles ...	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	16	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	117	117	—	96	—	—	68	21.4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	35	7	5	2	5	25	31	28	40.0
Chicken Pox ...	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	20	—
Mumps... ..	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	30	—
Vincent's Angina ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Contacts ...	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	15	—
Total ...	67	515	481	34	447	48	87	—	—

* 1 not Diphtheria.—Septic Pneumonia.

† 1 Tuberculous Meningitis—notified Enteric Fever,

‡ 1 Lobar Pneumonia—notified Enteric Fever,

DIPHTHERIA.

Of the 245 cases admitted, 15 proved fatal (excluding 2 deaths of cases which were admitted in 1918, and 16 were found not suffering from the disease. They were diagnosed as follows:—Scarlet Fever 2, Tonsilitis 9, Peritonsillar Abscess 2, Ulcerative Stomatitis and Septic Pneumonia 1, Laryngitis 1, Vincent's Angina 1.

The following table shows the details of the deaths from Diphtheria:—

Initials.	Age.	Day of Disease on Admission	No. of Days in Hospital	Remarks.
D.P.	14	—	4	Glands much Enlarged—Nasal Discharge—Sepsis.
B.B.	2½	—	1	Laryngeal Case—Fauces covered with membrane—Purulent Discharge from nose and mouth.
N.E.C.	5	2	22	Tonsils much Enlarged—Toxæmia.
S.A.H.	2½	2	10	Pneumonia.
E.G.	10	4	8	Glands—Intractable Vomiting.
E.P.	5	2	11	" " "
A.S.	3	2	1	Laryngeal Case—Tracheotomy.
G.D.	5	3	9	Tonsils much Enlarged—Nasal Discharge—Septic.
D.I.G.	8	2	3	Glands—Copious Nasal Discharge—Septic.
K.H.	2	4	1	Copious Nasal Discharge—Broncho-pneumonia.
P.B.	7	7	1	Laryngeal Case—Broncho-pneumonia—Tracheotomy.
L.U.F.	3	7	9	Glands—Broncho-pneumonia.
L.C.	2	4	5	Glands—Very Toxic.
G.B.	5	4	9	Toxic Vomiting.
T.P.	5	2	7	Toxic Vomiting.

Of these deaths, 5 were males and 10 females. The operation of Tracheotomy was performed in 2 cases, of which both died.

SCARLET FEVER.

Of the 86 cases admitted, 4 were found not to be suffering from the disease and were diagnosed as follows—Measles 1, Intestinal Obstruction 1, Follicular Tonsillitis 2.

Two cases were sent to the Hospital as Diphtheria and were found to be Scarlet Fever.

Operations for removal of Tonsils and Adenoids were performed in 3 cases, or 3.4 per cent. of the total number of cases admitted.

The number of cases suffering from purulent nasal discharge were 10, and with purulent ear discharge 3.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Admitted.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	Discharged.	Died.	Case Mortality.
16	9	8	0	0

Average number of days in Hospital 54.

The 7 cases not proving to be Enteric Fever were diagnosed in Hospital as follows:—Influenza 4, Lobar Pneumonia 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, not diagnosed 1.

MEASLES.

Admitted.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	Discharged.	Died.	Case Mortality.
17	12	12	0	0

The 5 cases not proving to be Measles were diagnosed thusly:—Scarlet Fever 2, German Measles 2, Food Rash 1.

Average number of days in Hospital 17.0.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Admitted.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	Discharged.	Died.	Case Mortality.
117	117	67	* 19	16.23

* Not including 5 deaths of cases admitted in 1918.

These 117 cases comprise 113 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 cases of Tuberculous Hip Joint, and 2 cases of Tuberculous Knee Joint.

One case sent in as Enteric Fever was found to be Tuberculous Meningitis.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Admitted.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	Discharged.	Died.	Case Mortality.
7	5	3	2	40'00

Two cases sent in as C.S.M. were diagnosed as Influenza. Also, 3 cases, members of one family, were admitted as C.S.M. Contacts, and isolated for an average of 15 days.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

The following table shows the districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1919:—

Disease Notified or Suspected.	Boro'.	Port	New Forest Rural.	Itchen Urban	South Stone-ham Rural.	Hurs-ley Rural	Other Dis- tricts	Mili- tary and Naval Cases.	Total.
Small Pox ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever ...	69	—	9	1	2	2	—	3	86
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	205	3	10	3	3	—	—	21	245
Enteric Fever ...	7	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	16
Cerebro - Spinal Fever ...	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Measles ...	2	5	—	1	—	—	1	10	19
Tuberculosis ...	99	1	—	—	2	—	*15	—	117
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chicken Pox ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cases for Obser- vation ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Total ...	401	18	22	6	7	2	17	42	515

* Dorsetshire 12, Leicester 2, Brighton 1.

Comparative Mortality of Cases which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with those treated at home or in other Institutions. Cases occurring in the Borough only:—

Disease.	Whole Borough		Treated in the Isolation Hospital.		Treated at Home and in other Institutions.	
	Total Number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever ...	91	0.0	70	0.0	21	0.0
Diphtheria ...	271	7.01	205	7.32	66	6.06
Enteric Fever ...	11	18.18	7	0.0	4	50.0
Totals ...	373	5.63	282	5.32	91	6.00

DISINFECTING STATION.

The War Department still retains possession of the West Quay Depot which contained the Outbathing Station, Observation Wards, Disinfectors, Ambulance Shed, and Landing Stage, etc. In place of this accommodation they erected one temporary disinfectant at Cook Street, in which during the year the following articles were disinfected (including articles removed from the Port):—

Beds and Mattresses	...	...	1,337
Bolsters and Pillows	...	...	1,849
Blankets and Quilts	...	...	1,954
Sheets	...	...	1,013
Counterpanes	...	...	607
Books	...	...	671
Sundries	...	...	11,064
			18,495

Much inconvenience is caused by the absence of any facilities for bathing and disinfecting contacts, and persons suffering from infectious skin diseases or in a verminous condition.

Repeated applications have been made to the Government Departments concerned for the reinstatement of the West Quay Depot, but so far nothing has been done, and the War Department still remains in possession.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The Rats Order, 1918, which has now been superseded by the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, was brought into operation in the Borough by the appointment in June, 1919, of a Rats Officer.

The rat population of the Borough does not appear to be very large, the premises principally affected being the Docks and the riverside stores and warehouses. In addition, there are the ordinary sewer rats in the old brick sewers, that gain access to dwellings by means of defective house drains.

During the period from June to the end of the year, 497 visits were made, and advice and instruction given as to the best means to be adopted for the destruction of rats, and as a result 1,248 rats were known to have been destroyed.

The number of dead rats found after the placing of poison is few compared with the number of baits taken, so that a considerable number of rats probably crawl away to die, for this reason no reliable record of the number destroyed can be given.

The methods employed for rat destruction in the Borough are the placing of a suitable poison, trapping, and ferrets.

The rat proofing of a building, though possibly more costly, is by no means a difficult matter.

During the year notices were inserted in the Local Press requesting householders and others to notify the Health Department of any premises infested with rats.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Summary of Inspections and of Work carried out.

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits	16,045
Inspections on complaint	485
,, of Factories	51
,, of Workshops and Workplaces	1,322
,, of Laundries	49
,, of Bakehouses	427
,, under the Shop Acts	1,417
,, of Slaughterhouses	2,211
,, of Butcher Shops	2,457
,, of Sausage Factories	390
,, of Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	1,224
,, of Fish Shops	684
,, of Horse Flesh Shops	72
,, of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	833
,, of Ice Cream Factories and Shops	19
,, of Common Lodging Houses	768
,, of Houses Let in Lodgings	278
,, of Courts and Alleys	395
,, of Stable Yards, Mews, etc.	605
Visits re Infectious Disease	1,633
,, re Non-notifiable Infectious Disease (School Absentees)	120
,, to Schools	13
Houses and Premises Disinfected	491
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	1,067
Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	283
Nuisances abated by Verbal Notice	989
Drains tested with Smoke	106
,, ,, Water	105
,, found defective	51
,, cleared and repaired	571
,, reconstructed	99
,, retrapped	223
,, intercepted from sewer and ventilated	107
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	56
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses	22
Water-closets re-constructed	65
Urinals reconstructed and provided with means of flushing	22
New water-closet pans fixed	214
Water laid on to water-closets	160

Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired ...	8
Bath, sink waste-pipes, stack-pipes, etc., disconnected from drains ...	115
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses ...	69
Damp walls of houses remedied ...	57
Houses cleansed and whitewashed ...	289
Roofs of houses repaired ...	285
Eaves, guttering, and stack-pipes repaired ...	206
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated ...	32
Window sashes made to open ...	14
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired ...	171
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms ...	17
Means of light and ventilation provided to water-closets	9
Yards paved and drained ...	45
Yard paving repaired ...	124
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses ...	60
Overcrowding in houses abated ...	9
Courts re-limewashed ...	56
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated ...	45
Manure vaults constructed ...	2
Manure and offensive matter removed ...	84
Streams cleansed ...	2
Stables paved and drained ...	1
Cesspools emptied ...	6

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

During the year 130 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with Section 51 of the above Act.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification:—

Drains reconstructed ...	55
„ cleared ...	48
„ repaired ...	55
„ ventilated ...	36
Intercepting traps fixed ...	41
Inspection chambers constructed ...	41
New traps fixed ...	124
Bath sinks, waste pipes, etc., disconnected from drains	16
Water-closets reconstructed ...	10
New soil pipes fixed ...	10
Water laid on to water-closets ...	28
New pans fitted to waterclosets ...	95
Urinals reconstructed ...	2

WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

Two samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. The samples on analysis were found to be fit for drinking and domestic purposes.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough: Gut Scraper 1, Tallow Melter 1, Tripe Boiler 1, Dealers in Rags, Bones, etc., 8, Fish Friers 23.

The premises are regularly inspected and were found during the past year generally in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 34 slaughterhouses in the Borough, 23 of which are in use.

Two thousand and twenty-two visits were made, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD.

In carrying out the systematic inspection of food, the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	2,211
Butcher Shops	...	...	...	2,457
Sausage Factories	...	...	...	390
Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	1,224
Fish Shops	...	...	...	684
Ice Cream Factories and Shops	...	...	...	19

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughter- houses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	38	—	17415 lbs.
„ Pork	6	3	960 lbs.
Part carcases of Beef	51	1	6002 lbs.
„ „ Pork	4	6	414 lbs.

The following is a summary of the diseased or unsound food destroyed during the year:—

BEEF.

Whole Carcases	...	...	...	48
Quarters	...	...	...	44
Livers	...	...	...	224
Lungs	...	...	...	85
Hearts	...	...	...	154
Tongues...	...	...	...	36
Mesenteries	...	...	...	14
Spleens	...	...	...	18
Heads	...	...	...	77
Offals	...	...	...	75
Kidneys	...	...	...	136
Sundry pieces of Beef	...	...	1,958 lbs.	
Total weight of beef	...	41,623 lbs.		

PORK.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	10
Heads	...	...	...	21
Offals	...	...	...	16
Livers	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	4
Sundry pieces of pork	...	...	677 lbs.	
Total weight of pork	...	2,179 lbs.		

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	26
Plucks	...	...	...	251
Livers	...	...	...	23
Heads	...	...	...	168
Sundry pieces of mutton	...	...	2,340 lbs.	
Total weight of mutton	...	6,093 lbs.		

VEAL.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	8
Offals	...	...	...	4
Livers	...	...	...	2
Sundry pieces of veal	...	...	20 lbs.	
Total weight of veal	...	425 lbs.		

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

6	bags of potatoes
34	cases of onions
82	bags of carrots
5	cases of oranges
118	lbs. of pears
58	crates of plums
1	case of apple rings
9	boxes of raisins
3	barrels of apples
24	boxes of currants
380	bundles of celery
529	boxes of dates
2	mats of figs
1	bag of locus beans
492	rabbits
38	veal and ham pies
114	cases of pork and beans
7,443	eggs
14	boxes of tomatoes
*1,732	lbs. of butter
567	lbs. of cheese
255	tins of condensed milk
21	tins of salmon
242	lbs. of sausages
76	chicken
1	turkey
14	tins of ham and tongue
290	tins of corned beef
970	lbs of bacon
112	lbs. of cake

Total weight 70,225 lbs.

* Used for manufacturing purposes.

FISH.

Fresh Haddock	...	...	...	6	boxes
Dry Haddock	...	...	...	103	boxes
Mackerel	...	...	...	175	boxes
Herrings	...	...	...	35	barrels
Whiting	...	...	...	8	boxes
Kippers	...	...	...	282	boxes
Bloaters	...	...	...	138	boxes
Cod	...	...	...	4	boxes
Skate	...	...	...	2	boxes
Sprats	...	...	...	32	barrels

Shrimps	...	...	...	...	4 bags
Ling	...	...	...	...	5 boxes
Hake	...	...	...	...	2 boxes
Bream	...	...	...	...	2 boxes
Smoked Cod	...	...	...	...	35 boxes
Pollock	...	...	...	...	2 boxes
Mixed Fish	...	...	...	...	2 boxes

Total weight of Fish ... 33,120 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Two hundred and fifty-eight samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

One hundred and thirty-four were formally purchased in accordance with the Act and 124 were informal or test samples, 74 of the latter being milk samples.

Twenty-three, including 14 informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in seven cases, convictions being obtained in six, one being dismissed, and in two instances the vendors were cautioned.

In the case of sample No. 24, an adulterated milk, the Justices disagreed. The defence attempted to show that the milk was sold in exactly the same condition as milked from the cow.

ARTICLE.						Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	195	178	17
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	6
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Stout	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	258	235	23

The following Table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken:—

No. of sample	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
13	Jan. 14	Milk	20.23% of added water	Test sample; subsequent samples taken by H.C.C. Inspector
22	„ 28	do.	9.5% of added water	Test sample; subsequent samples taken and proved genuine
24	„ 28	do.	14.66% deficient in fat	Case dismissed
41	Mar. 6	do.	14.7% of added water	Test sample; subsequent samples taken by H.C.C. Inspector
42	„ 6	do.	13.33% deficient in fat	ditto
98	May 22	do.	5% deficient in fat	Vendor Cautioned
116	„ 26	do.	6.66% deficient in fat	Test sample; subsequent samples taken by H.C.C. Inspector
137	June 19	do.	6.6% deficient in fat	Fined £25
144	„ 19	do.	10% deficient in fat	Test sample; subsequent samples taken by H.C.C. Inspector
170	Aug. 25	Butter	100% Margarine	Test sample; see sam'le 180
171	„ 26	do.	100% Margarine	Test sample; subsequent samples taken proved genuine
173	„ 26	do.	100% Margarine	Test sample; see sam'le 174
174	Sep. 2	do.	100% Margarine	Fined £10 and Assistant also fined £2
180	„ 15	do.	100% Margarine	Fined £2
181	„ 21	Milk	9.88% of added water	Test sample; see sam'le 185
184	„ 24	Butter	100% Margarine	Test sample; subsequent sample taken genuine
185	„ 28	Milk	5.05% of added water	Fined £2
186	„ 28	do.	9.64% of added water	Test sample; subsequent samples taken proved genuine
209	Nov. 7	do.	7.64% of added water	Fined £15
210	„ 7	do.	8.82% of added water	Fined £15
212	„ 14	do.	7.17% of added water	Test sample; subsequent samples taken proved genuine
241	Dec. 14	do.	7.0% of added water	Test sample; see sam'le 250
250	„ 21	do.	4.94% of added water	Vendor cautioned

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-1886.

There are 164 purveyors of milk, including 11 cow-keepers, registered in the Borough.

The total includes 6 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough. During the year 8 purveyors of milk have ceased to sell milk, and their names have been removed from the Register.

Three cowkeepers have been registered in accordance with the above Orders.

The cleansing of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops has been carried out in accordance with the Regulations, and various nuisances abated.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	...	7	4	...	11
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	94	38	15	6	153
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	3	1	...	...	4
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ..	...	3	...	...	3

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops cleaned and whitewashed	158	68	22	248
Dairies " " ...	30	8	8	46
Cowsheds " " ...	...	28	16	44
Drains relaid	1	...	...	1
" re-trapped	1	...	...	1
Intercepting traps fixed to drains...	1	...	...	1
Inspection chambers constructed ...	1	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired	2	5	4	11
Dairies re-constructed	2	1	...	3
Light and Ventilation provided to Cowsheds ... ..	...	1	...	1
New sinks fixed ... ..	...	...	1	1
Roots repaired ... ..	...	1	...	1
Manure Vaults Constructed ...	1	1	...	2
Totals	197	113	51	361

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1913.

The following are particulars of work carried out under the above Regulations during the year 1919:—

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

		(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	...	195	Nil
Cream	...	Nil	Nil

HOUSING.

It is estimated that the number of ordinary dwelling-houses in the Borough at the present time is approximately 22,500, and the number of other buildings used as dwellings, such as Institutions, Inns, Shops, etc., 2,500 making a total of 25,000. This number provides for the housing of the estimated civil population of 126,033.

The number of houses of the “working class” type, that is, under a rental of £26 per annum, is estimated at about 19,000.

The number of “working class” houses built annually during the five years before the war was 240, but between 1st January, 1915, and the end of 1919 less than 200 have been erected.

At the Census in 1911 a total of 834 tenements were enumerated as being overcrowded, i.e., having more than two occupants per room. The number of overcrowded tenements is now considerably greater. No action, however, can be taken except in extreme cases, owing to the impossibility of obtaining any other accommodation and the fact that the result of any such action would be only the transference of the overcrowding from one house to another. It is the

sleeping accommodation that is, in many cases, the difficulty, there being not sufficient bedrooms to insure proper decency or to prevent serious overcrowding.

The same remarks apply to the impossibility of closing, under the existing conditions, those houses which are not, and cannot be made, fit for habitation, there being no accommodation for displaced tenants.

No action has therefore been possible during the year under the Housing and Town Planning Act in regard to the closing or demolition of houses.

From the 1st January, 1915, up to the end of 1919, systematic house-to-house inspection has been practically in abeyance, owing to a depleted staff and to the general shortage of labour and material. In fact, until quite recently it was impossible to enforce any but the most urgent repairs.

The pressing need for housing accommodation, not only to relieve the existing overcrowding in parts of the Borough, but to provide for the natural growth of the population, has been under consideration by the Council, and building sites have been acquired and the erection of houses commenced on areas outside the present borough boundary.

It is estimated that at least 3,000 houses will be required to make up the shortage due to the suspension of building operations during the war. The failure to keep pace with the increase, and influx of population, has been growing more and more acute for many years independently of the deficiency brought about by the war.

In addition to the general shortage, there are many houses in the Borough that, although they could not be considered as unfit for human habitation, yet are not up to the desired standard of fitness. The owners, from various causes, are unable or unwilling to carry out the necessary work, and it would be desirable for the Council to take into their serious consideration the advisability and practicability of acquiring these properties, and of carrying out the necessary alterations and repairs to bring them up to a proper standard, as a part of their general housing scheme.

Another matter that should also receive consideration is the question of the sites of the houses in the low-lying parts of the Town, and whether it would not be advisable to demolish the houses, the cleared area being utilised for commercial purposes and the displaced tenants being re-housed on more healthy sites in the upper parts of the Borough under an extended housing scheme.

At the present time about 50 houses are unfit for habitation, and are incapable of being made habitable; also a similar number of obstructive buildings which should be dealt with when suitable accommodation for displaced tenants is provided.

There are also about 250 dwelling-houses situated in Courts in various parts of the district, some of which, although provided with plenty of air space at the front of the houses, are without through ventilation.

CORPORATION HOUSING SCHEME.

The following is a tabulation of the areas and number of houses to be erected thereon under the Housing Scheme of the Corporation:—

Hampton Park ...	{ Broadlands Road Mayfield Road }	37 $\frac{3}{4}$ Acres.	
		Approximate No. of Houses ...	452
do. ...	{ Harrison Road Woodcote Road }	5 $\frac{4}{5}$ Acres.	
		Approximate No. of Houses ...	70
do. ...	{ Harrison Road Harefield Road }	14 Acres.	
		Approximate No. of Houses ...	168
The Crescent, Shirley Warren ...	Purchasing 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.		
		Approximate No. of Houses ...	402
Total Acres ...	91	Total Houses ...	<u>1,092</u>

Negotiations are also taking place for the acquisition of 102 acres on Burgess Street site.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 41 houses in the Borough registered under the Byelaws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings.

Two hundred and seventy-eight visits were made, and the houses generally were kept in conformity with the Byelaws.

Owing to the dearth of houses and the great demand there is for housing accommodation, the rents now charged for rooms in houses let in lodgings have been so increased as to render the present Byelaws practically inoperative, the rents having been increased in some cases nearly 100 per cent. In the existing Byelaws, all rooms let at a higher rental than 6/- per week for an unfurnished room, and 7/6 per week for a furnished room are exempt from the operations of the Byelaws. It is therefore necessary, in order that proper supervision and inspection of these houses may be maintained, that the clause in the Byelaws relating to the exemption of rooms over the rental mentioned should be amended.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 15 common lodging houses in the Borough, with a registered accommodation for 546 persons.

Applications for the registration of all houses were made previous to the 31st December by the registered keepers in accordance with the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910.

Seven hundred and sixty-eight visits were made during the year, and the premises generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Seven samples of rag flock were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result being as follows:—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Chlorine as Chlorides, 7.5 parts per 100,000
2	„ „ 12.5 „ „
3	„ „ 15.0 „ „
4	„ „ 7.5 „ „
5	„ „ 12.5 „ „
6	„ „ 12.5 „ „
7	„ „ 10.0 „ „

NOTE.—The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the above Act during the year:

There are 804 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, Bakehouses and Laundries on the Registers.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	51
Workshops and Workplaces	1,322
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	427
Laundries (including Factory Laundries) ...	49
Visits re Sanitary Matters	1,068
Total	<u>2,917</u>

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

During the year 1,417 visits of inspection have been made under the Act and six letters of warning have been sent to Shopkeepers for failing to post their Exemption Notices on the “Early Closing” day. During July a tradesman was summoned before the Justices for selling “non-exempted” articles after 1.0 p.m. on his “Early Closing” day, and fined 20/- and costs.

FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Aeroplane Factories	1	98	32	130	1
Antiseptic Factories	1	3	...	3	...
Bedding Factories	1	5	7	12	3
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	1	7	...	7	...
Boot and Shoe Repairers	20	59	...	59	2
Bottle Washing Factories	1	6	...	6	1
Brass and Iron Founders	4	48	...	48	...
Brickyards	1	20	...	20	...
Brush and Basket Makers	1	44	16	60	...
Building Trades	16	274	...	274	2
Cabinet Makers	5	19	...	19	...
Cement, Lime and Putty Works ...	3	45	...	45	...
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ...	2	5	2	7	2
Cycle and Motor Works	7	48	...	48	...
Dressmakers and Milliners	1	...	37	37	...
Dyeing and Cleaning Works	2	22	22	44	1
Engineers and Electricians	8	79	...	79	11
Flag and Banner Maker	1	1	11	12	...
Lead and Paint Factories	2	35	...	35	1
Margarine Factories	1	59	49	108	1
Mineral Water Factories	5	45	26	71	3
Oil Cake Factory	1	90	38	128	...
Photographers and Picture Framers	2	3	23	26	1
Sailmakers	2	11	...	11	...
Sausage Making Factories	12	34	...	34	8
Seedsman	1	80	170	250	2
Ship and Yacht Builders	7	2100	20	2120	2
Steam Saw Mills and Joinery Works	3	114	...	114	3
Stonemasons	2	32	...	32	...
Tobacco Factories	1	80	890	970	...
Wholesale Packers and Dealers ...	4	89	32	121	3
Wine and Beer Bottlers	8	54	5	59	4
Totals	127	3609	1380	4989	51

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

Extra sanitary accommodation provided (new water-closets)	30
Sanitary conveniences provided (separate for sexes) ...	1
„ „ screened to secure privacy ...	5
„ „ seats, doors, etc., fixed or repaired	8
Water-closets reconstructed	1
„ „ lighted and ventilated	2
Defective cisterns, etc., repaired	1
Dirty sanitary conveniences cleansed and limewashed ...	7
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired	1
Total	56

WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiards Table Maker... ..	1	3	...	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	40	134	...	134	55
Bedding Works	1	1	3	4	...
Boot Repairers... ..	39	84	...	84	39
Brass and Iron Founders	2	4	...	4	1
Brick Makers	2	14	...	14	...
Brush and Basket Makers	3	7	...	7	3
Building Trades	36	156	...	156	20
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and Toy Makers	26	98	9	107	43
Carpet and Upholstery Needleworkers	4	5	20	25	10
Casemaking	1	...	2	2	1
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ...	4	8	4	12	9
Coopers	1	2	...	2	1
Cycle and Motor Repairers	21	51	...	51	34
Dressmakers, Underwear, etc. ...	85	...	636	636	141
Dyers and Cleaners	1	...	3	3	...
Electricians and Engineers	4	12	...	12	2
Feather Dressers and Furriers ...	2	3	4	7	2
Hearth Stone and Whiting Cutter...	1	1	...	1	...
Iron and Steel Merchant	1	9	...	9	1
Machine Ruling	1	1	2	3	1
Marine Store Dealers	8	14	18	32	307
Metal Polish Works	1	2	...	2	...
Mineral Water Works	1	1	2	3	3
Modellers	2	5	...	5	1
Offensive Trades	4	25	5	30	81
Organ Builder	1	5	...	5	2
Perfumiers	2	3	9	12	1
Photographers	11	19	30	49	18
Piano Repairers	3	9	...	9	5
Picture Framers and Gilders ...	3	15	...	15	3
Restaurant Kitchens	36	68	59	127	175
Sack Repairers... ..	1	3	7	10	2
Saddlers and Harness Makers ...	11	29	...	29	15
Sail, Tent and Blind Makers ...	3	28	2	30	6
Sauce and Pickle Works	1	1	3	4	2
Stonemasons	5	17	...	17	4
Tailors	99	156	242	398	261
Ticket Writers and Engravers ...	8	12	...	12	8
Tin Plate Workers	12	39	...	39	18
Trunk and Bag Makers	2	4	...	4	2
Umbrella Makers	1	2	2	4	2
Undertakers	5	11	...	11	8
Watchmakers and Opticians ...	13	35	...	35	17
Weight and Scale Makers	2	12	...	12	3
Wholesale Packers and Dealers ...	3	25	18	43	4
Wine and Beer Bottlers	5	31	...	31	9
Yacht and Boat Builders	5	36	...	36	1
Totals	524	1200	1080	2280	1322

NUISANCES ABATED.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Drains relaid	2
„ trapped and ventilated	2
„ intercepted from sewer	2
„ inspection chambers constructed	1
„ cleared and repaired	3
Water-closets reconstructed	9
„ provided (separate for sexes)	3
„ inadequate accommodation remedies	1
„ ventilated	2
„ screened to secure privacy	1
„ intervening ventilated space provided	2
„ doors, fittings, etc., fixed or repaired	4
„ cisterns, flush-pipes, etc., fixed or repaired	3
„ cleansed and limewashed	5
„ impervious floors laid	1
Roofs, walls, etc, repaired	7
Floors, ceilings, etc., repaired	5
Eaves, guttering, and stack-pipes fixed or repaired	3
New sinks and waste-pipes fixed	2
Damp walls remedied	1
Workshops ventilated	3
Means provided for carrying off fumes from gas heaters	3
Workshops cleansed and limewashed	30
Receptacles provided for trade refuse	2
Accumulations of manure, refuse, etc., removed	7
Other nuisances	1
Total	105

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Fifty-three reports were received from H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, viz.:—

Nature of Report.	No. Sent in.	Action Taken.
New Workrooms or Change of Address ...	12	Workrooms Inspected, &c.
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority)	14	No Action Taken.
Sanitary Defects	27	26 Defects Remedied. 1 in abeyance.
Total	53	

NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Fourteen notifications have been sent to H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, respecting new Workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshops Act.

HOMEWORK.

During February 44 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 102 outworkers, and during August 49 lists containing names and addresses of 109 outworkers.

They are situated as follows:—

	February.	August.
Town District	66	71
Northam and Chapel	3	4
Bevois Town, Portswood and St. Denys	14	12
Freemantle and Shirley	14	15
Outside District	5	7
Totals	102	109

Of the 109 names received in August, 26 occupy premises registered as workshops, and of the remainder residing in the Borough 71 work on wearing apparel, 2 bootmaking, and 3 upholstery needlework.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

One hundred and sixty-five visits have been made during the year to outworkers premises and thirteen nuisances abated, as follows:—

Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ intercepted from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closets reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Extra water-closet provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sink-waste repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation of workroom provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workrooms limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
								<hr/>

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 122 Bakehouses on the Register, 19 being Factories and 103 Workshops.

Eighty-three of these were in use at the end of the year, and 39 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 295 males and 42 females.

Four hundred and twenty-seven visits of inspection have been made during the year and 15 nuisances abated.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed during the months of April and October, in accordance with the Regulations.

TABLE C.—Bakehouses.

	No. on Register.	No. in Use.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits
			Male.	Female.		
Factories	19	18	90	30	120	72
Workshops	103	65	205	12	217	355
Totals	122	83	295	42	337	427

NUISANCES ABATED.

Roofs repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walls „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks and waste-pipes fixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleared and repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New skylight fixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty bread store cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of manure removed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

LAUNDRIES.

There are 31 Laundries on the Register, 2 having lapsed during the year.

Twelve of these use mechanical power and 19 manual labour.

Forty-nine visits of inspection have been made during the year and 9 nuisances abated, as follows:—

Eaves, guttering, and stack-pipes fixed or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks, waste-pipes, etc., fixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards paved or repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective washhouse paving repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors of sanitary conveniences made to close properly and fastenings provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cisterns, flush-pipes, etc., fixed or repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty sanitary conveniences cleansed and limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9

TABLE D.—Laundries.

	No. on Register.	No. of Visits.
Factories	12	8
Workshops	19	41
Totals	31	49

In addition to the foregoing, 1,068 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding, and various other matters.

—————: O :—————

The five following tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	59	13	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	1363	30	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	175	7	...
Total	1597	50	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars;	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	39	39	..	..
Want of Ventilation	3	3	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	97	97	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ..	31	31	..
	unsuitable or defective ..	10	10	..
	not separate for sexes ..	4	4	..
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100)	1	1	..	..
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	..	..	..	..
Total	185	185	..	1

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.			Prosecutions.			Instances.			Prosecutions.			Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.		Failing to send Lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.		Prosecutions.	Failing to send Lists.		Prosecutions
	Lists.	(2)	Outworkers (Contractors)	(3)	Outworkers (Contractors)	(4)	Outworkers (Workmen)	(5)		Outworkers (Contractors)	(6)	Outworkers (Workmen)	(7)	Outworkers (Contractors)	(8)
(1)															
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. ..	82	..	191	10	..	16	..	6
Furniture and upholstery	1	..	4
Total ..	82	..	191	11	..	20	..	6

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4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.	
(1)	(2)	Class.	(2).
Workshops ..	524	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901): Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector Other Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— Certificates granted during the year	14
Bakehouses ..	103		27
Laundries ..	19		..
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	646		..

TABLE 1.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1909-1918, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.
1909	1511	1427	2938	25.30	1584	25.2	524	24.2	830	26.2
1910	1546	1380	2926	24.89	1581	25.1	561	25.4	784	24.1
1911	1430	1419	2849	23.94	1536	24.3	545	24.2	768	23.1
1912	1443	1363	2806	23.29	1493	23.5	511	22.1	803	23.7
*1913	1495	1462	2957	25.78	1543	23.7	579	24.1	835	23.7
1914	1499	1450	2949	23.87	1541	24.0	564	23.6	844	23.8
1915	1368	1339	2707	21.91	1444	22.5	466	19.5	797	22.4
1916	1430	1340	2770	21.95	1431	22.2	526	21.3	813	22.0
1917	1186	1227	2413	18.83	1291	19.7	451	18.0	671	17.9
1918	1313	1220	2533	19.77	1306	19.9	486	19.4	741	19.7
Average 10 years.	1422	1363	2785	22.95	1475	23.0	521	22.2	789	22.6
*1919	1340	1258	2598	19.48	1387	20.2	497	19.0	714	18.3

*53 weeks.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1909-1918, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.
1909	848	764	1612	13.88	988	15.7	229	10.6	395	12.4
1910	764	693	1457	12.39	875	13.9	215	9.7	367	11.3
1911	986	837	1823	15.23	1046	16.6	276	12.2	491	14.8
1912	842	745	1587	13.17	937	14.7	269	11.6	381	11.3
*1913	845	759	1604	12.90	928	14.2	274	11.4	402	11.4
1914	944	772	1716	13.89	1014	15.8	275	11.5	427	12.0
1915	919	809	1728	14.78	991	16.5	284	12.5	453	13.3
1916	822	855	1677	14.46	960	16.2	308	13.6	409	12.0
1917	871	790	1661	14.45	909	15.5	281	12.5	471	14.0
1918	1066	983	2049	17.92	1226	21.0	336	15.0	487	14.5
Average 10 years	891	801	1691	14.31	987	16.0	275	12.1	428	12.7
*1919	877	786	1663	12.99	894	13.7	318	12.7	451	12.0

*53 weeks.

TABLE 3.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward.												Notified cases re- moved to Isolation Hospital.		
	At Ages—Years.								Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.		St. Deny's.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.															
Small-pox...	1	..	48	171	31	1	..	..	.. 7	.. 8	1	.. 8	.. 17	.. 19	.. 19	.. 19	.. 33	.. 35	.. 60	.. 8	.. 10	1	205
Diphtheria	271	..	..	4	4	20	..	13	12	10	5	5	1	1	5	1	1	3	3	5	3	1	..
Erysipelas	53	..	..	62	8	9	23	..	4	13	4	6	4	5	9	11	4	7	13	10	1	..	70
Scarlet Fever	61	..	14	3	4	3	1	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	11	..	..	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum ...	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	8	2	4	2	1	3	5	18	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	10	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Poliomyelitis	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	126	2	13	22	16	51	17	5	15	22	13	11	6	10	17	5	6	6	10	5	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ...	314	..	6	49	63	148	45	3	33	35	29	28	15	26	20	8	21	28	34	16	21	99	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	33	4	7	18	4	..	..	..	7	5	3	5	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	7	..	..
Measles	73	2	26	39	5	1	..	..	2	27	2	8	2	4	2	5	3	7	5	5	1	..	..
German Measles	26	..	5	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	4	..	..	..
Malaria ...	25	..	..	..	5	20	..	..	2	4	4	1	3	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
Trench Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1106	67	120	386	149	272	90	22	93	136	94	84	56	80	79	62	76	97	153	54	42	378	..

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1910	1457	231	100	61	48	535	482
1911	1823	384	124	62	46	643	564
1912	1587	237	120	58	66	607	499
1913	1604	241	101	71	52	609	530
1914	1716	264	96	91	46	657	562
1915	1728	237	147	86	52	628	578
1916	1677	236	100	47	55	620	619
1917	1661	208	92	68	73	636	584
1918	2049	233	190	96	141	850	539
1919	1663	191	75	75	79	649	594

TABLE 5.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1910 TO 1919.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Enteric Fever	10	3	8	6	6	8	5	4	5	4
Small Pox .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	17	13	18	30	10	30	9	25	52	1
Scarlet Fever	2	5	2	2	10	2	5	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	11	18	35	10	10	37	27	8	18	5
Diphtheria and Croup	16	23	19	30	39	39	16	12	17	19
Influenza	19	17	17	20	16	29	36	32	344	128
Erysipelas	4	3	3	...	2	3	1	1	...	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	145	188	160	150	172	170	161	163	170	158
Tuberculous Meningitis	23	24	18	19	16	14	6	20	12	16
Other Tuberculous Disease	30	27	24	17	23	22	23	25	17	10
Cancer, malignant disease	135	125	109	139	125	150	143	157	158	137
Rheumatic Fever	4	3	6	2	4	6	7	7	2	3
Meningitis	10	14	14	14	15	24	17	13	22	8
Organic Heart Disease	120	158	137	158	176	156	178	211	177	187
Bronchitis	108	126	144	137	133	163	182	139	147	136
Pneumonia (all forms)	83	129	103	88	121	118	98	96	184	136
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	23	27	27	19	33	15	23	36	16
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	38	178	39	55	61	47	52	69	56	30
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	9	13	12	12	12	10	7	12	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	17	15	16	14	14	18	10	2	2
Alcoholism	4	8	2	1	7	2	1	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	43	50	56	52	52	44	66	54	32	50
Puerperal Fever	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	4	10	8	4	9	4	4	4	1
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	110	127	88	113	137	88	102	85	88	82
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	42	49	34	49	41	53	32	47	47	49
Suicide	12	11	13	7	12	5	7	6	5	12
Other Diseases	437	469	471	440	477	448	454	441	436	458
Totals	1457	1823	1587	1604	1716	1728	1677	1661	2049	1663

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1919 (53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1920) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES. (This Table includes deaths of "Residents" occurring in other Districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General).

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.			
												Males.	Females.				
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds				
I. GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Para-typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Malaria
Small-pox
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Diphtheria	11	8	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
Influenza ...	3	...	5	10	16	28	22	15	9	8	10	2	...	...	65	63	128
Erysipelas	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Varicella	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pyæmia
Septicæmia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
B. Coli Infection
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	32	35	40	25	14	5	...	...	...	...	13	45	158
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	1	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum & Intestines	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Tuberculosis of Hip	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis of Glands of Neck	1	...	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis
Rickets	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Syphilis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Syphilis
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines & Rectum	2	6	7	11	7	...	...	...	21	12	33
...	2	...	5	8	16	4	...	...	...	22	13	35

TABLE 6.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.	
												Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		
Cancer of the Female Genital Organs	6	5	4	4	1	...	...	...	20
Cancer of the Breast	2	1	2	5	5	2	...	...	...	17
Cancer of other Organs	1	...	...	1	10	11	6	2	...	...	...	31
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	14
Lymphadenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	7	8
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6
Locomotor Ataxy	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Labio-glossal Paralysis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spinal Paralysis	1
Polio-Myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	1	10	7	34	24	...	...	...	83
Cerebral Softening	1	2	7	8	...	...	...	25
Hemiplegia	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	8
Paraplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
"Paralysis"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Epilepsy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cerebral Tumour	3
Confusional Insanity	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE 6.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.		
													Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95				95 and up- w'ds	
Mastoiditis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Otitis Media	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Myocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Endocarditis	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Valvular Disease of Heart	20	23	20	17	1	47	...	...	96	8
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	5	7	1	1	1	...	5	3	42	83	6
"Heart Disease"	1	3	7	1	17	22	21	4	41	...	...	...	5
Angina Pectoris	1	1	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1
Aneurysm	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Rupture of Artery	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arterial Sclerosis	1	1	...	...	6	3	...	9	...	18	9
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngeal Stricture	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Goitre	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tumour of Thyroid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	5	2	2	...	3	14	12	...	24	40	14	71	65	...	136	59
	...	6	9	3	2	1	3	3	...	5	6	1	30	29	...	...	...

TABLE 6.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.
Pneumonia ...	7	3	2	5	6	11	8	19	7	7	...	2	...	39	38	77
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Empyema ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Pulmonary Congestion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Macroglossia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dilatation of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hæmatemesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Ulcer of Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Gastritis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis ...	12	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	5	4	9
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	5	8
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gall Stones...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholecystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pancreatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE 6.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.		
													Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95				95 and up- w'ds	
IX. DISEASES OF THE OSSEOUS SYSTEM.																	
Osteitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Tumour of Thigh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
X. MALFORMATION.																	
Malformation of Heart ...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	3
Hydrocephalus ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	3	I
Spina Bifida ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																	
Premature Birth ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	49	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	I 8	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I 2	7	19	I
Icterus Neonatorum ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	5	5
Atelectasis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5
Injuries at Birth ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	5
XII. OLD AGE.																	
Senile Decay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	64	40	3	47	72	119	...
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																	
Suicide by—																	
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Shooting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I	4
Drowning ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	3	2	2
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	I
Cutting Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Jumping from Window ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I	...

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.	
													Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds			
Homicide by—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident by—	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	9
Burns or Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	5
Injuries from Falling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Vehicular Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Ships, Boats, Docks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firearms...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overlain	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																
Marasmus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals...	191	29	46	75	79	109	130	207	203	259	244	87	4	877	786	1663

TABLE 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING
THE YEAR 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.													No settled resi- dence in Boro'.
	Town.	St. Marys.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.	
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Diphtheria ..	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Influenza ..	10	13	8	9	10	9	13	7	2	10	13	12	8	4
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	25	16	16	15	7	9	12	9	9	11	12	7	7	3
Tuberculous														
Meningitis ..	1	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..
Other Tuberculous														
Diseases ..	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cancer ..	18	16	8	6	10	5	9	13	9	11	5	17	10	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ..	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart														
Disease ..	29	23	12	11	11	11	14	13	11	16	9	10	15	2
Bronchitis ..	18	18	6	11	9	17	12	4	3	6	8	7	17	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	14	11	14	14	7	10	13	9	8	13	4	7	12	..
Other diseases of														
Respiratory System	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	6	3	3	3	4	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	2	..
Appendicitis..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's														
Disease ..	6	3	2	5	2	6	2	3	5	5	3	6	2	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other accidents and														
Diseases of Preg-														
nancy & Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility &														
Malformation (in-														
cluding Premature														
Birth) ..	14	9	6	5	5	6	5	1	2	7	12	6	4	..
Violent Death (ex-														
cluding Suicide) ..	7	5	9	2	2	7	2	4	2	3	3	1	..	1
Suicide ..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Diseases ...	43	39	45	33	35	32	29	29	40	42	33	28	29	1
Totals ..	196	166	143	124	113	123	122	100	96	137	110	107	113	13

TABLE 8.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1900—1919.

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Year.	Popu- lation.	Births.		Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality.		Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate. England and Wales.	Total Deaths	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate. England and Wales.	Zymotic Death Rate England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000		Total Marri- ages.	Marri- age Rate	Marriage Rate England and Wales.
										South- ampton.	England & Wales.			
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	1,881	17.6	18.3	163	1.51	1.99	152	154	846	16.3	15.9
1901	105,179	3,141	30.0	1,789	16.6	16.9	173	1.64	2.05	154	151	918	17.5	15.9
1902	106,601	3,152	29.1	1,726	15.7	16.3	174	1.64	1.64	124	133	966	18.1	15.8
*1903	108,022	3,165	29.4	1,557	14.1	15.4	165	1.50	1.46	114	132	883	16.3	15.6
1904	109,444	3,003	27.5	1,590	14.2	16.2	123	1.13	1.94	114	146	859	15.7	14.6
1905	110,865	2,868	26.0	1,735	15.1	15.2	275	2.49	1.52	133	128	827	14.9	15.3
1906	112,287	2,913	26.0	1,611	13.8	15.4	169	1.51	1.73	113	133	805	14.3	15.6
1907	113,708	2,757	24.3	1,572	13.6	15.0	112	0.99	1.28	108	118	827	14.5	15.8
*1908	115,130	2,971	25.4	1,642	13.6	14.7	156	1.33	1.34	113	121	867	15.1	14.9
1909	116,551	2,938	25.3	1,694	13.9	14.5	139	1.20	1.13	106	109	928	15.9	14.6
1910	117,973	2,926	24.9	1,554	12.4	13.5	94	0.80	0.99	79	106	773	13.1	15.0
1911	119,394	2,849	23.9	1,847	15.2	14.6	220	1.85	2.49	135	130	914	15.4	15.2
1912	120,891	2,806	23.3	1,587	13.2	13.3	113	0.94	...	84	95	990	16.4	15.6
*1913	122,412	2,957	23.8	1,604	12.9	13.8	122	0.98	...	82	109	1032	16.9	15.7
1914	123,948	2,949	23.9	1,716	13.9	14.0	123	1.00	...	90	105	1080	17.4	15.9
1915†	117,349	2,707	21.9	1,728	14.8	15.7	156	1.33	...	88	110	1202	19.4	19.4
1916†	116,391	2,770	22.0	1,677	14.5	14.4	98	0.84	...	85	91	1052	16.6	14.9
1917†	115,345	2,413	18.8	1,661	14.5	14.4	93	0.81	...	86	96	946	14.7	13.8
1918†	114,727	2,533	19.8	2,049	17.9	17.6	137	1.23	...	92	97	1209	18.8	15.3
*1919†	126,033	2,598	19.5	1,663	13.0	13.8	56	0.44	...	74	89	1300	19.8	19.7

*53 Weeks. † Estimated Civil Population.

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

TABLE 9.**VACCINATION RETURNS for the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.**

(Prior to 1909 Returns were only available for the old
Parish of the Town of Southampton.)

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible to Vaccin- ation.	Declar- ations of Cons- cientious objection	Postponed and where- abouts unknown or removed to other districts.	Percentage success- fully Vac- cinated.
1897	1886	1580	195	15	...	96	83.8
1898	1847	1491	218	19	...	119	80.7
1899	1802	1425	245	12	...	120	79.1
1900	1751	1414	217	7	...	113	80.7
1901	1821	1502	202	6	...	101	82.5
1902	1739	1466	163	3	...	107	84.3
1903	1697	1459	152	6	...	80	86.0
1904	1683	1435	167	9	...	72	85.3
1905	1543	1319	153	4	...	67	85.5
1906	1570	1312	150	6	...	102	83.6
1907	1504	1240	149	3	...	112	82.4
1908	1585	1203	134	9	...	239	75.9
1909	2681	1889	197	14	...	581	70.5
1910	2931	1863	187	5	651	225	63.6
1911	2851	1630	263	9	771	178	57.2
1912	2823	1524	164	8	908	219	54.0
1913	2886	1364	187	6	1055	274	47.3
1914	2972	1294	209	7	1176	286	43.5
1915	2559	1230	157	8	961	203	48.7
1916	2773	1321	189	6	1083	252	47.7
1917	2430	1194	161	3	983	226	45.0
1918	2532	940	172	12	1000	346	37.1
1919	2564	1057	*	*	*	*	41.2

* Figures not available.

TABLE 10.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON,
DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Month.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE.		
	Mean at		Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean.		Approx. Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in * Mm.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	No. of days on which ? or more fell.	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.											
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.																	
Jan. ...	29.803	29.783	30.69	24th	28.72	4th & 7th	38.0	39.0	38.9	52	15th	22	25th	125.0	11.8	24	48.9	6.7	18th
Feb. ...	29.784	29.777	30.70	9th	28.97	17th	36.6	38.0	37.7	52	22nd	21	8th	80.1	24.5	16	63.6	8.5	11th
March ...	29.842	29.846	30.64	17th	29.38	20th	41.6	40.8	40.8	55	2nd & 3rd	27	30th	129.9	24.8	21	113.65	11.25	30th
April ...	30.010	30.024	30.70	21st	28.97	14th & 15th	46.6	46.5	46.7	71	19th	27	1st	64.5	23.8	15	159.5	11.75	21st
May ...	30.069	30.072	30.36	23rd	29.57	2nd	58.7	56.4	57.1	76	30th	42	18th	8.8	4.7	7	240.4	14.2	30th
June ...	30.182	30.160	30.56	10th	29.75	30th	60.3	58.6	59.0	77	1st & 5th	42	27th	17.8	9.6	7	236.0	14.4	16th
July ...	30.060	30.063	30.27	30th	29.59	1st	58.9	58.9	59.1	79	11th	45	2, 3, 13, 16 & 31	40.4	14.5	10	150.2	11.45	11th
August ...	30.048	30.045	30.32	12th	29.40	26th	63.9	62.4	63.5	83	10, 11, & 12th	44	30th	74.2	25.0	11	240.8	14.1	7th
Sept. ...	30.053	30.046	30.46	17th	29.45	23rd	57.8	56.6	57.9	79	11th	32	29th	68.2	21.7	9	175.5	11.2	9th
Oct. ...	30.198	30.192	30.62	19th	29.58	1st	47.7	44.7	46.7	67	6th	30	12th & 17th	20.1	10.6	7	165.1	9.9	4th
Nov. ...	29.805	29.806	30.35	1st	29.41	25th	38.1	39.6	38.5	56	23rd	23	12th	64.6	17.7	19	51.1	6.0	20th
Dec. ...	29.878	29.880	30.33	19th	29.17	31st	43.3	44.0	43.5	54	23rd	29	9, 17 & 26	156.7	37.2	25	35.0	6.65	8th
For the year ...	29.978	29.974	30.70	9/2/19 21/4/19	28.72	4th & 7th Jan.	49.3	48.9	49.1	83	10, 11, 12 Aug.	21	8/2/19	850.3	37.2	171	1679.8	14.4	16/6/19
For 10 years, 1910-1919	29.956	29.952	30.83	3/1/18	28.57	18th Nov. 1916	50.7	49.9	50.8	89.1	22/7/11	17	3/2/12	863.6	51.1	177	1617.3	15.5	14/6/10

This Table has been supplied by the courtesy of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

*1 millimetre = .04 inch nearly; 1 inch = 25.4 millimetres exactly.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information a Summary of the work done in this Department during the year 1919.

Section 1.—Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during the year 1919 was 417, or one less than in the previous year.

Of the above, 258 samples were submitted by Inspectors, 1 sample by the Chief Constable, 3 by the Food Controller, 71 samples by residents in the Borough, 71 samples by residents out of the Borough, and 13 by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables and remarks the samples received from outside the Borough and from Newbury are not included.

The character of the sample, the number of each article submitted, and the percentages of Adulterated Samples are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Nature of Article.				Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Samples Adulterated.
Baking Powder	...	...	...	7	...	...
Beer	...	...	...	4	...	...
Butter	...	...	...	13	7	53.84
Cheese	...	...	...	3	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	2	...	...
Flour...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Gin	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ginger Ale	...	...	...	1	...	...
Goat's Milk	...	...	...	1	...	...
Honey	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lard	...	...	...	6	...	...
Margarine	...	...	...	18	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	260	37	14.23
Pepper	...	...	...	4	...	...
Rum	...	...	...	1	...	...
Salmon	...	...	...	1	...	...
Stout...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	4	...	...
Whisky	...	...	...	1	1	1.00
Totals	...	...	...	333	45	13.51

The adulterated samples, amount of adulteration, and result of proceedings are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result.
Butter	97	0.87% excess of water	No proceedings	
"	170	100% Margarine	Test sample	
"	171	" "	" "	
"	173	" "	" "	
"	174	" "	Summoned	Fined £12
"	180	" "	"	Fined £2
"	184	" "	Test sample	
Milk	8	4.7% added water	" "	
"	13	20.23% " "	" "	
"	22	9.5% " "	" "	
"	24	14.66% fat deficient	Summoned	Dismissed
"	41	14.7% added water	Test sample	
"	42	13.33% fat deficient	" "	
"	98	5.0% " "	No proceedings	
"	116	6.6% " "	Test sample	
"	137	6.6% " "	Summoned	Fined £25
"	144	10% " "	Test sample	
"	181	9.8% added water	" "	
"	185	5.05% " "	Summoned	Fined £2
"	186	9.64% " "	Test sample	
"	209	7.64% " "	Summoned	Fined £15
"	210	8.82% " "	" "	Ditto
"	212	7.17% " "	Test sample	
"	241	7.0% " "	" "	
"	250	4.94% " "	No proceedings	Vendor Caut'd
"	217	9.17% " " (1918)	Summoned	Fined £2
"	p44	3.05% added water	Private	
"	p49	13.0% fat deficient	"	
"	p50	3.3% fat deficient and 7.0% added water	"	
"	p66	4.0% added water	"	
"	p67	3.1% fat deficient and 7.6% added water	"	
"	p68	3.3% fat deficient	"	
"	p69	6.6% fat deficient and 2.1% added water	"	
"	p82	6.6 fat deficient and 4.5% added water	"	
"	p83	36.6% fat deficient	"	
"	p84	26.6% " "	"	
"	p89	10.0% " " and 6.11% of added water	"	
"	p90	20% fat deficient	"	
"	p118	16.4% added water	"	
"	p129	5.5% deficient in fat	"	
"	p140	50% added water	"	
"	p141	56.7% " "	"	
"	p142	63.0% " "	"	
"	p144	51.3% " "	"	
"	p147	55.0% " "	"	
"	p149	5.64% " "	"	
"	p158	11.05% " "	"	
Whisky	Food			
	Com.	17.74% below the limit	"	

The total fines for the year were £73. Fines are held to include cost.

BUTTER.

These were samples supplied in pats, with rolls, at restaurants. Since the prosecutions the sale of butter has ceased, and notices have been put up announcing that butter is not supplied.

MILK.

The number of samples of milk analysed was 260 and 38, or 14.62 per cent. were adulterated.

MONTHLY AVERAGES.

				Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Total Solids.
January ...	...	...	...	3.92	8.81	12.73
February...	...	...	...	4.20	8.86	13.06
March ...	...	...	...	3.90	8.91	12.81
April ...	...	...	...	3.53	8.82	12.35
May ...	...	...	...	3.56	8.86	12.42
June ...	...	...	...	3.55	8.71	12.26
July ...	...	...	...	3.20	8.65	11.85
August ...	...	...	...	3.70	8.52	12.22
September	...	...	...	4.00	8.75	12.75
October	...	...	...	3.83	8.73	12.56
November	...	...	...	4.23	8.87	13.10
December	...	...	...	3.58	8.79	12.37

The two best months were February and November, the poorest milk was in July.

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table III. shows the composition of genuine milk for the past seven years:—

Year ...	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
Source	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.
Total Solids	12.62	12.47	12.53	12.74	12.43	12.83	12.38	12.35	12.55	12.28	12.59	14.63	12.55	12.63
Fat ...	3.85	3.53	3.66	3.73	3.58	3.90	3.63	3.57	3.66	3.14	3.69	4.18	3.74	3.73

The general averages of genuine samples for the past seven years were:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total Solids ...	12.73%	12.56%	12.47%	12.36%	12.50%	13.14%	12.57%
Fat ...	3.85%	3.83%	3.61%	3.61%	3.64%	3.88%	3.74%

The quality of the milk supply is again low, the general average being 12.57 per cent. total solids and 3.74 per cent. of fat.

The irregularity of convictions and fines is shown in the case of sample No. 24, where the milk was traced to the railway station and left unattended to await the train. This case was dismissed. The cases of samples No. 209 and No. 210 were similar in all respects. The milk being traced to the railway station and left unattended. Both were fined £15 pounds each.

The remaining samples were all genuine samples and need no comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Public Health (First Series, Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.

As requested by the Local Government Board, now Ministry of Health, these articles are dealt with separately.

The number of articles received under these regulations were:—

Egg Yolk	...	...	...	2	samples
Lard	...	...	...	1	„
Pig's Tongue...	...	...	...	1	„
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	1	„
Rabbit Extract	...	...	...	1	„
Tripe	...	...	...	1	„
Phosphac	...	...	...	2	„

The samples were sound and as described.

Section III.—Rag Flock Act.

The number of samples submitted under the above Act was 7, and these all complied with the requirements of the Act as to cleanliness.

Section IV.—General.

The samples received under the above heading were:—

Borough Engineer's Department	...	6
Medical Officer's Department	...	26
Police Department	... ..	50
Private	... ..	18
Water for hardness	... ..	1,084
Total	... ..	<u>1,184</u>

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

These were Bitumen, Asphaltum, Paving Material, and 3 samples of paint, which were reported upon to the Borough Engineer.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Two of the 26 samples were water from wells supplying private houses. The remainder were all of a satisfactory character, the water from the Borough supplies being of the highest standard of purity.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The 50 samples were all in connection with a criminal prosecution, being supposed to be intended for improper use.

PRIVATE.

The samples received from private source were:—

Acid phosphate of lime	...	1 sample
Beer (special)	... ..	1 „
Casein	... ..	2 „
Cotton Cake	... ..	1 „
Finings	... ..	1 „
Starch	... ..	1 „
Tobacco	... ..	3 „
Water	... ..	8 „

These were analysed and reported upon.

WATER FOR HARDNESS.

The hardness has been reported upon monthly, and the results for the year are summarised in the table below:—

SUMMARY OF HARDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Source.	Hardness.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Otterbourne—Portswood Road	20.67°	4.80°	11.49°
South Hants—Bitterne Park	18.02°	8.75°	13.61°
„ Albany Road	20.00°	6.18°	12.84°

Fees received for the year ending December 31st,

1919 £60 2 3

Fees outstanding on December 31st, 1919 ... £6 10 9

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES FOR YEAR 1919.

Food and Drugs...	...	...	417
Public Health Act	...	...	9
Rag Flock Acts	...	...	7
General ... ..	...	...	1184
Total ... ..	...	...	<u>1617</u>

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRIERLEY,

Public Analyst.

SOUTHAMPTON
Port Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1919.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Sanitary Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board dated 8th June, 1893, is "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the Urban Sanitary Districts of Southampton and Itchen, and upon the Rural Sanitary Districts of New Forest, South Stoneham, and Fareham.

The limits of jurisdiction are "so much of the said Port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines; that is to say:—

"A straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle, and a line coincident with the boundary of the said Port of Southampton, and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and following the said boundary to Hill Head aforesaid."

The Port Sanitary expenses are wholly borne by the County Borough of Southampton.

PORTS FROM WHENCE SHIPS ARRIVE.

Vessels arrive in the Port from almost all Ports of any importance in the world, but principally from the following:—

(a) Foreign.—Channel Islands, Havre, Cherbourg, Honfleur, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Vigo, ports on the East Coast of North and South America, ports on the West, South and East of Africa, East and West Indies, India, China, Australia, and many vessels coming through the Suez Canal and Mediterranean, and from Norway and Sweden.

(b) British.—Tyne District, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), London, Glasgow, Cork, Plymouth. There is also occasional communication with several other Ports.

Character of Trade.—Southampton is one of the chief passenger ports in the world, both inward and outward; also for immigrants, emigrants, and transmigrants.

Imports: Consist chiefly of meat, butter, cheese, cocoa, coffee, grain, sugar, fruit and vegetables, hides, skins, and wool.

Exports: Consist chiefly of manufactured articles.

THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE WAR.

The Admiralty control over the Port of Southampton was maintained during the first half of the year. The Port, however, was gradually re-opened to ordinary commercial traffic, and by the end of the year many of the old Shipping Companies had recommenced the regular sailing of vessels from the Port.

The Port was therefore closed for nearly five years for commercial purposes and used almost entirely for Government transport and Admiralty work in connection with the War.

The volume of work carried out and the number of troops and other personnel embarking and disembarking during this period was enormous, Southampton being the chief port in connection with Military operations carried out in all parts of the world.

In order that some idea of the magnitude of the operations carried out in the Port, the following figures are extracted from a return forwarded to the Mayor by the Embarkation Commandant of the Port of Southampton which gives statistics of the work carried out from the 4th August, 1914, to the 31st December, 1918:—

	Embarked.	Disembarked.	Total dealt with.
Personnel	4,848,643	2,288,144	7,136,797
Horses and Mules ...	799,287	22,873	822,160
Guns and Limbers ...	7,489	5,914	13,403
Vehicles of all kinds...	150,492	3,318	153,810
M.F.O. Parcels and Mail-bags ...	7,266,174	170,742	7,436,916
Stores, Ammunition (tons)	3,285,450	95,824	3,381,274

The number of ships loaded and unloaded during the same period was:—

	Loaded.	Unloaded.
Transports	6,135	2,153
Storeships	2,786	418
Hospital	366	2,631
Furlough	503	669
	<hr/> 9,790	<hr/> 5,871

It will be noticed that the above figures are only up to the 31st December, 1918! It has not been possible to obtain records for 1919, which would considerably increase the figures given, the number of troops disembarking for demobilisation amounting to over 1,000,000.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of infectious disease among Military personnel that were reported by vessels on arrival at Southampton during the period August 4th, 1914, to the 30th December, 1919 is appended. The majority of cases were convalescent on arrival from hospitals in France, the Mediterranean, or from other centres of War. The cases on arrival were distributed to various Military Hospitals for isolation or discharge, or furlough. The acute cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, and Small Pox were removed to the County Borough Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship.

When one considers the enormous number of cases of infectious disease, in all stages, and of nearly every variety, it speaks well for the care and thoroughness with which precautionary measures were carried out in the Port which prevented the spread of infection to the civil and military population in the Town and Country.

Table showing the number of cases of infectious and other disease which were reported by vessels which arrived in the Port during the period 4th August, 1914, to 31st December, 1919:—

Small Pox	...	...	...	74
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	226
Diphtheria	...	...	...	851
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	14,433
Para-typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1,998
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	170
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	11
Cholera	...	...	...	78
Influenza	...	...	...	1,357
Pneumonia	...	...	...	68
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	164
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7,152
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	340
Dysentery	...	...	...	31,115
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	173
Malaria	...	...	...	9,274
Malaria and Dysentery	...	...	...	316
Beri-beri	...	...	...	28
Measles	...	...	...	448
Mumps	...	...	...	151
Mediterranean Fever	...	...	...	5
Trench Fever...	...	...	...	4
Pyrexia of unknown origin...	...	...	...	89
Sand Fly Fever	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	31
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	28
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	3,920
Scabies	...	...	...	241
Impetigo	...	...	...	421
Psoriasis	...	...	...	5
Sprue	...	...	...	2
Leprosy	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Tetanus	...	...	...	7
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	3
Glanders	...	...	...	2

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

As the Port was not completely open for commercial purposes during the first half of the year, the statistics for 1919 are not comparable with the years prior to the War.

The following tables show the amount of shipping and passengers entering the Port, together with the number of inspections made, etc.

TABLE A.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.		
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Foreign—						
Steamers	1,333	1,364,033	27	1,884	10	10
Sailing ...	36	4,094	—	3	1	1
Motor ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	1,369	1,368,127	27	1,889	11	11
Coastwise—						
Steamers	4,402	743,705	6	857	14	14
Sailing ...	2,295	79,497	—	156	1	1
Motor ...	—	—	—	42	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total Coastwise	6,697	823,202	6	1,056	15	15
Total Foreign & Coastwise	8,066	2,191,329	33	2,945	26	26

NOTE.—Columns a and b do not include the number or tonnage of Transports entering the Port, no records being available, but the inspection of these Vessels by the Port Sanitary Staff is included in c to f.

TABLE B.

Statement showing, for the Port of Southampton, the total number of passengers who left for places out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, and the total number of alien passengers who arrived from the Continent of Europe, for ten years, 1906-1919 :—

PASSENGERS.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1919
No. of Passengers who left for places out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea ...	66,232	82,423	60,690	80,521	87,735	85,226	93,755	113,720	52,376	23,557
No. of Alien Passengers who arrived from the Continent of Europe	24,507	36,435	17,722	30,999	32,892	25,514	37,221	70,771	Not available	Not available

NOTE.—Records for the period of the War are not available.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the number of passengers that arrived at the Ports of Southampton, London (including Queensborough), and Liverpool, from ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, and from places out of Europe, during the year 1919.

NAME OF PORT.	Number of Passengers from Ports on the Continent of Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea.	Number of Passengers from places out of Europe.	Total.
Southampton	*113,413	19,378	132,791
London (including Queensborough)	14,411	28,779	43,190
Liverpool	2,134	116,926	119,060

*Including Passengers from Jersey.

No information is available with regard to the number of passengers carried coastwise.

TABLE D.

RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR THE YEARS, 1906-1919.

Year.	Number of Arrivals from Foreign Ports.	Number of Arrivals from Home Ports (Coasters).	Number of Passengers arriving at the Port from Ports other than Jersey.	Number of Passengers arriving from Jersey.	Number of Crews Arriving.	Number of Ships of 2,000 Tons and upwards.	Number of Ships under 2,000 Tons (including Coasters).	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
1906	*2,555	11,013	119,988	29,149	135,551	431	13,137	4,487,304
1907	*2,759	11,460	150,989	30,122	158,454	669	13,550	5,662,585
1908	*2,764	11,470	143,697	32,137	171,343	747	13,487	5,878,566
1909	*2,848	11,908	133,438	33,879	166,260	765	14,007	6,314,410
1910	*2,848	11,896	136,777	33,306	163,229	777	13,967	6,399,101
1911	*2,783	11,446	136,121	38,992	167,642	849	13,380	6,514,152
1912	*2,724	11,173	138,060	35,206	167,556	887	13,010	7,021,578
1913	*2,979	11,515	164,884	41,661	179,816	963	13,531	7,939,869
†1914	*2,296	5,617	107,257	28,832	128,731	488	7,425	4,674,696
†1919	*1,369	6,697	89,200	25,394	144,501	699	7,367	2,191,329

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*(1906)—169 of these Vessels called here without reporting; no record of Crews or Passengers remaining on board; no average possible.

*(1907)—317	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1908)—212	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1909)—242	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1900)—260	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1911)—268	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1912)—338	ditto	ditto	ditto
*(1913)—374	ditto	ditto	ditto

† The figures for 1914 relate to the period up to the 4th August, 1914; between that date and June, 1919, the Port was under Admiralty control and closed to commercial traffic.

TABLE E.

Statistical summary of ships, passengers, crew, and net tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Southampton from 1895 to 1919:—

YEAR.	Number of Ships arrived from		Number of Passengers landed from		Number of Crew landed.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
	Foreign.	Home Ports.	Continent of Europe (including Jersey).	Foreign Countries other than in Europe.		
1895	2,501	9,443	53,135	47,699	87,998	3,435,938
1896	2,614	9,818	52,428	52,156	91,867	3,596,945
1897	2,587	10,134	54,015	59,363	90,545	3,849,553
1898	2,768	10,043	53,705	59,909	100,719	4,155,071
1899	2,791	9,538	58,574	65,978	103,748	4,257,035
1900	2,812	10,025	51,127	99,098	109,382	4,822,384
1901	2,873	10,233	53,068	121,805	174,351	4,871,876
1902	3,012	10,955	60,269	223,060	189,598	5,355,291
1903	2,557	10,688	61,935	89,368	179,761	4,373,993
1904	2,560	10,805	61,789	77,061	124,849	4,630,138
1905	2,395	10,840	70,741	72,886	127,181	4,227,062
1906	2,555	11,013	76,212	72,925	135,551	4,487,304
1907	2,759	11,460	89,611	91,500	158,454	5,662,585
1908	2,764	11,470	72,840	102,994	171,343	5,878,566
1909	2,848	11,908	90,089	78,228	166,260	6,314,410
1910	2,848	11,986	91,505	78,578	163,229	6,399,101
1911	2,783	11,446	91,102	84,011	167,642	6,514,152
1912	2,724	11,173	93,214	80,052	167,556	7,021,578
1913	2,979	11,515	117,898	88,647	179,816	7,939,869
1914	2,296	5,617	89,334	50,600	128,731	4,674,696
1919	1,369	6,697	25,394	89,200	144,501	2,191,329

The above summary does not include the number of passengers and crew remaining on board vessels which arrived in Southampton Water to embark and disembark passengers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of infectious disease landed in the Port of Southampton are shown in the following table.

The cases were, with few exceptions, military cases that had been evacuated from various Military Hospitals in France and Belgium, or cases occurring among troops from the Mediterranean ports, Bombay, South Africa, Montreal, Vladivostock, and repatriated prisoners of war from Rotterdam.

The cases reported among the civil population of the Port were: Small Pox 2, Chicken Pox 5, Measles 8, Influenza 15, Mumps 12, Malaria 26, Pneumonia 19, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20 (including 16 "Miners' Phthisis").

The cases reported among the repatriated prisoners of war from Rotterdam were Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6, Dysentery 17, Scabies 48, Mumps 1.

TABLE F.—INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED BY VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON AND HOW THEY WERE DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Disease.	Total Cases reported.	HOW DEALT WITH.						
		Removed to Borough Hospitals.	Removed to Military or other Hospitals	Landed at other Ports before arrival at Southampton	Proceeded in Vessels to other Ports.	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to Hospital	Died at Sea.	Convalescent on Arrival.
Cholera	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Carriers) ...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	9
Diphtheria (Carriers)	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	73	3	...	1	...	...	...	69
Chicken Pox	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	4915	...	26	...	...	...	...	4888
" (Carriers)	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever	277	1	2	1	...	...	...	273
Erysipelas	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	1289	2	523	153	...	15	10	586
Measles	46	9	1	4	...	2	...	30
Mumps	50	1	...	...	1	12	...	36
Malaria	8427	1	178	1	...	26	3	8218
Para-typhoid Fever	139	...	3	...	...	...	...	136
Pneumonia... ..	105	...	...	2	...	19	8	76
Scabies	107	...	92	...	...	3	...	12
Scarlet Fever	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
Small Pox	72	2	...	7	...	...	...	63
Tuberculosis	613	2	576	1	10	24	...	...
Typhus Fever	170	...	...	1	...	...	...	169
Trachoma	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Disease	3511	...	3464	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	7	...	1	3	...	47	...	...

TABLE C.**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Reported by vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the 10 years 1910—1919:—

DISEASE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Small Pox ...	6	11	5	2	7	...	2	...	...	72
Scarlet Fever ...	13	7	9	7	22	69	66	29	32	25
Enteric Fever ...	33	20	47	33	189	7800	5530	490	190	277
Para-typoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1316	392	81	139
Diphtheria ...	7	7	6	14	12	64	170	298	246	79
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Plague... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	...	9	61	...	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	48	64	27	14
Pulm'ary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	230	346	971	2222	1691	1700	599
Measles	48	99	71	164	251	35	28	66	101	46

DEATHS AT SEA.

The following deaths were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton and were buried at sea:—

Appendicitis ...	1	Encephalitis ...	1
Alcoholism ...	1	Influenza ...	10
Blackwater Fever...	1	Pneumonia ...	7
Malaria	3	"Œdema of Lungs"	2
Heart Disease ...	3	Other causes ...	8

**PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED TO PREVENT
THE IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

**VESSELS FROM PORTS INFECTED WITH CHOLERA, PLAGUE OR
YELLOW FEVER.**

The Customs are notified from time to time by the Port Medical Officer, in accordance with the regulations, as to ports considered to be infected with Cholera, Plague, or Yellow Fever.

Every vessel coming from a port notified as infected with any of these diseases is visited on arrival at the Boarding Station (between the Hamble Spit Buoy and the Weston Shelf Gas Buoy) by an officer of the Customs. It is the duty of that officer to detain the vessel for examination by the Port Medical Officer, but, to prevent delay, the Medical Officer accompanies the Customs.

When the vessels discharge passengers by tender off Hamble, the Medical Officer accompanies the tender and makes his examination of the ship before the passengers are transferred to the tender.

In the case of vessels carrying no surgeon, the crew and passengers are medically inspected. On other ships examinations of persons on board are made whenever it is considered advisable. Each passenger and member of the crew of vessels from infected or suspected Ports has to satisfy the Medical Officer as to his destination and intended address at such place before he is allowed to leave the ship.

By the courtesy and co-operation of the Shipping Companies and Transport Authorities, the names and addresses of all persons landing at Southampton from infected ports are obtained during the voyage and handed to the Port Sanitary Authority on arrival. This is done in order to prevent any vessel which has had a dangerous infectious disease on board during the voyage being detained while such information is being obtained. This practice has been of valuable assistance to the Port Sanitary Authority, particularly in the case of vessels which have had Small Pox on board during the voyage.

VESSELS FROM PORTS NOT INFECTED WITH CHOLERA, PLAGUE OR YELLOW FEVER.

Passenger or cargo vessels, other than those from infected ports, are boarded immediately they arrive alongside the quays, except when the officers of the Port Sanitary Authority are engaged on other important work.

Cases of sickness are examined by the Port Medical Officer if no Surgeon is on board; on other ships examinations are made when consultation with the Surgeon indicates the necessity.

Homeward bound vessels which discharge passengers off Hamble are waited on by tenders. The Medical Officer of Health accompanies the tender and receives a report as to the health of the persons on board, and more particularly of those who are to be landed at Southampton. Where circumstances indicate, the Steam Ambulance goes down the River to the vessel in readiness to remove any infectious disease that may exist on board, so as to avoid any delay to shipping.

PLAGUE.

The fact that Plague may exist in rats, and from them be transmitted by certain means to human beings, renders it necessary to adopt special precautions with regard to ships coming from plague-infected ports. A rat order (issued under the Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague Regulations of 1907), setting forth the measures to be taken for preventing access of rats from the ship to the shore, is served upon the masters of vessels coming from plague-infected ports, and such ships are visited by the Inspectors at irregular times to ascertain that the necessary precautions are being carried out.

The officers of the Port Sanitary Authority visit ships during the discharge of cargo to ascertain if any dead rats are found. When any are discovered they are submitted to post-mortem examination by the Port Medical Officer, and if any suspicious signs of Plague are found, a bacteriological examination is made. In addition, the rat-catcher periodically provides batches of rats caught on ships and in various parts of the Docks. These are submitted to post-mortem examination.

The number of rats captured during the year on vessels and in the Docks and destroyed was 5,898.

The total number of rats captured on vessels from plague-infected ports amounted to 1,702.

The rats were destroyed by burning, either in the ship's furnaces, or the furnaces at the Pumping Station in the Docks.

During the year 6 rats were bacteriologically examined at the Municipal Laboratory, but no condition suggestive of Plague was found.

No Plague-infected or suspected vessels arrived in the Port during the year 1919. Thirty-one vessels arrived from Plague-infected ports, which are shown in the following table.

TABLE H.

Table showing the vessels which arrived in the Port of Southampton from plague-infected ports:—

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District.		Names of Vessels subject to measures of Rat Destruction.			Method Employed.	No. of Rats Killed.
Plague Infected.	Plague Suspected	Plague Infected.	Plague Suspected	Other Vessels.		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Kaisar I. Hind ...	Traps & Cages	1052
				Czar ...	"	168
				Vauban ...	"	33
				Mahia ...	"	52
				Teutonic ...	"	80
				Danube ...	"	200
				Dufferin ...	Fumigation.	117
				" ...	Traps & Cages	
				Vasuri ...	Returns as to these Vessels not available.	
				Mahens ...		
				Wyruma ...		
				Kursk ...		
				Boorah ...		
				Kandy ...		
				Bel agia ...		
				Karoola ...		
				Madras ...		
				Czaritza ...		
				Tahiti ...		
				Norman ...		
				Suevic ...		
				Carisbrook Castle		
				Moora ...		
				Hardinge ...		
				Sicilia ...		
				Hunslet ...		
				Huntspill ...		
				Meteor ...		
				Fanestrand ...		
				Ariadne (Alexandria)		
				Soudan ...		
				Macedonia ...		

The above Table, and the one following, are inserted by the instruction of the Ministry of Health.

TABLE I.**RATS.**

Number of rats captured on ships and about the Docks and destroyed each month for the year 1919:—

SHIPS.				DOCKS.			
January	...	...	322	January	...	...	212
February	...	...	221	February	...	...	151
March ...	...	...	104	March ...	...	...	275
April ...	...	...	1378	April ...	...	...	266
May ...	...	...	91	May ...	...	...	206
June ...	...	...	22	June ...	...	...	243
July ...	...	...	85	July ...	...	...	224
August ...	...	...	81	August ...	...	...	158
September	...	...	283	September	...	...	53
October	...	...	305	October	...	...	91
November	...	...	499	November	...	...	107
December	...	...	410	December	...	...	111
Total	...	...	<u>3801</u>	Total	...	...	<u>2097</u>

TABLE J.

VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS.

The following table gives particulars of vessels arriving from Plague-infected ports during the past nine years :—

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.			Arrived at Docks.	Landed by tender. Vessels proceeding to other Ports.	Rat Orders served.	Number of Rats killed.
	Infected.	Suspected.	From Infected Ports.				
1911	Nil	Nil	135	59	78	15	6,172
1912	Nil	Nil	264	120	144	57	7,292
1913	Nil	1	235	104	131	10	5,911
1914	Nil	Nil	164	100	64	27	1,330
1915	Nil	Nil	89	89	Nil	86	Returns not available. 1,702
1916	Nil	Nil	49	49	Nil	49	
1917	Nil	Nil	9	9	Nil	9	
1918	Nil	Nil	8	8	Nil	8	
1919	Nil	Nil	31	31	Nil	31	

CHOLERA.

Eight cases of Cholera were reported by vessels arriving at Southampton. All of the cases were convalescent cases that had been evacuated from military hospitals at Salonika, etc., and were proceeding to Military Hospitals in England previous to discharge.

SMALL POX.

Small Pox existed in many foreign ports in communication with Southampton and in many areas from which troops for demobilisation arrived in Southampton.

Seventy-two cases were reported by vessels arriving here. Sixty-nine of these were convalescent cases who were landed from transports and were proceeding to Military Hospitals for discharge.

Of the three acute cases reported, one which arrived per H.M.T. "Yale," from Havre, was a private in the R.A.V.C. The case was diagnosed as Chicken Pox on arrival, but as there was some doubt in the case it was removed to the Hospital Ship and discharged on the 29th May.

The other two cases arrived by S.S. "Suevic." This vessel left Auckland, N.Z., on the 4th March, 1919, and embarked troops at Bombay on the 17th April. The vessel had on board on arrival a crew of 162 men and 1,116 passenger (troops) including 8 nurses and 17 children. Cases of Small Pox were landed at Suez on the 28th April, and three suspected cases at Gibraltar on the 7th May.

On arrival at Southampton two cases were reported: H.S., a fireman, aged 24; and R.J., age 48, assistant-steward. The cases were removed to the Hospital Ship with their effects, and disinfection was carried out. All infected bedding was removed for disinfection and the vessels disinfected.

It was reported that all the crew had been re-vaccinated on the voyage with the exception of the patient R.J., who refused.

All troops on board, except 9, including women and children, were re-vaccinated.

The cases were discharged from the Hospital Ship on the 30th June and 4th July.

TYPHUS FEVER.

One hundred and seventy cases of Typhus Fever were reported by vessels which arrived in the Port, all of which were convalescent Army cases proceeding to Military Hospitals in England for discharge.

The Transport "Kaisar-I-Hind," which arrived at Southampton on the 30th March from Port Said, reported having landed a case of Typhus Fever at Marseilles on the 21st March. On arrival here, contacts were bathed and disinfected as far as the facilities available would permit. Disinfection was also carried out on board.

ENTERIC FEVER AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVER.

Two hundred and seventy-seven cases of Enteric Fever and 139 cases of Para-typhoid Fever were reported by vessels which arrived in the Port. One case was a member of the crew who was removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. All the other cases were military cases evacuated by Military Hospitals on the Continent, and were in nearly every case convalescent on arrival.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-five cases were reported, twenty-four of which were convalescent military cases. One case occurred among troops embarking at the Port and was removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seventy-three cases of Diphtheria were reported. One case was landed at another Port before arrival at Southampton, 3 cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the remainder, which were convalescent on arrival, were military cases.

INFLUENZA.

The cases of Influenza reported amounted to 1,289. The cases were generally of a milder type than in the 1918 epidemic. Ten deaths were reported to have occurred at sea, 523 cases were removed to Military Hospitals, 2 were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital, 586 were convalescent on arrival, 15 proceeded to their homes or Nursing Homes in the Borough, and 153 cases were landed at other Ports.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Six hundred and thirteen cases were reported, 576 of which were military cases, and proceeded to Military Hospitals.

Sixteen of the cases were "Miners' Phthisis," who landed here from South Africa.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The cases reported numbered 3,511, 3,464 of which were military cases and were removed to Military Hospitals.

Handbills, relating to the dangers of these diseases and the facilities available for treatment in the Borough, were distributed on each ship arriving in the Docks.

REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR.

During the year many repatriated prisoners of war, who had been interned in various countries in Europe, arrived at Southampton via Havre and Rotterdam. Special arrangements were made for inspection of these persons on arrival with a view of preventing the introduction of diseases from the camps in which they had been detained. The names and addresses of all these repatriated prisoners were forwarded by the Port Sanitary Authority to the Local Government Board, together with any particulars of value concerning them, in order that any necessary action could be taken.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 19 vessels, on account of infectious disease having occurred on board during the homeward voyage.

In addition to the disinfection carried out on board, 992 articles of bedding, etc., including 12 parcels of bedding and other effects, were removed to the Disinfector at Cook Street for disinfection.

The Port Sanitary Authority are still without adequate provision for the disinfection and bathing of contacts and for delousing purposes.

The War Department in 1918 removed some of the buildings and took possession of the land and premises at West Quay which had proved very satisfactory for carrying out disinfection and the bathing, etc., of contacts in connection with Port Sanitary work. The premises and land at West Quay have been practically unused for over twelve months, but notwithstanding repeated applications to the Government Departments concerned for the reconstruction and re-instatement of the buildings and land, nothing has been done.

The only accommodation that the action of the War Department has left for the work of the Borough and Port is one disinfector which was removed from West Quay and temporarily re-erected at Cook Street, the site and accommodation being only suitable for Borough work.

The Admiralty had erected during the War two small disinfectors in the Docks for the disinfection of infected articles removed from transports and Admiralty vessels arriving in the Port. These disinfectors would have been useful for Port Sanitary work, and tenders were submitted by the Corporation for the purchase of same, but they were afterwards removed without any reference to the Corporation or regard for the requirements of the Port Sanitary Authority in their work of preventing the introduction of disease into the country, although it should have been known the urgent necessity there was of procuring additional facilities for disinfection owing to the War Department having commandeered the accommodation at West Quay.

In this connection the work under the New Aliens Bill will necessitate the establishment of adequate accommodation for the medical examination, bathing, and disinfection of a number of persons.

WATER BARGES.

The water barges for supplying vessels with drinking water were frequently inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

These barges obtain their water from the Town Supply.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC., CARRIED
OUT BY THE PORT SANITARY STAFF
DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Steamers (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	1,884
Sailing vessels (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	3
Motor vessels (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	2
Steamers (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	857
Sailing vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	156
Motor vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	42
Fishing vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	1
Total: Steam, Sail, Motor, and Fishing vessels inspected					<u>2,945</u>

Crew (from foreign) on above vessels	...	...	...	...	145,561
Passengers (from foreign)	"	(including troops)	...	...	968,072
Crew (coastwise)	„	...	...	...	19,487
Passengers (coastwise)	„	...	...	...	<u>22,584</u>
Total: Crew and Passengers „ (including troops)					<u>1,155,704</u>

British vessels	...	...	...	...	...	2,729
Foreign vessels	...	...	...	...	...	216
Satisfactory sanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	2,919
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	26
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	376
Number of Passengers landed by Tender	...	...	...	...	...	603
„ rats caught and destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	5,898
„ rats bacteriologically examined	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ articles of bedding, etc., including 12 parcels of bedding and other effects removed for disinfection	..	...	...	...	...	992
„ number of vessels from Plague-infected ports	...	...	..	...	...	31

TABLE K.

Showing number of Vessels inspected, including re-visits, with percentage of defects.

YEAR.	Vessels from Foreign visited.	Coasting Vessels visited.	Total Inspections.	Number found defective.	Percentage defective.
1910	1,797	3,052	4,849	80	1.65
1911	1,677	3,125	4,802	81	1.09
1912	1,625	3,562	5,187	93	1.79
1913	1,705	2,060	3,765	82	2.18
1914	1,844	2,354	4,198	61	1.45
1915	2,737	2,061	4,798	50	1.04
1916	3,128	1,279	4,407	38	0.86
1917	3,585	1,108	4,693	38	0.8
1918	3,407	609	4,015	23	0.5
1919	1,889	1,056	2,945	26	0.8

TABLE L.

Table showing the total number of vessels visited, showing nationality, description, and number defective from 1st January to 31st December, 1919, not including re-visits:—

Nationality.	Steam.	Sail.	Motor.	Total.	Defective.
American ...	147	...	1	148	...
British ...	2,226	157	42	2,425	23
Belgian ...	2	...	...	2	...
Brazilian ...	1	...	...	1	...
Dutch ...	24	1	1	26	1
Danish ...	1	1	...	2	...
French ...	6	...	...	6	...
Japanese...	1	...	...	1	...
Norwegian ...	3	...	...	3	...
Russian ...	18	1	...	19	1
Swedish ...	6	...	...	6	1
Turkish ...	2	..	...	2	...
Total ...	2,437	160	44	2,641	26

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSELS.

The general sanitary condition of vessels using this Port is, on the whole, satisfactory. Most vessels, either on arrival, or during their stay, are inspected, and any defect found reported at the time to the officer in charge. As a rule the defect is at once seen to, but should there be any delay or refusal on the part of the officer an official notice is served forthwith, and the master ordered to abate the nuisance within a given time.

In 32 instances insanitary conditions were discovered on vessels. They were principally of an unimportant character, and in the majority of cases were remedied after verbal notice had been given.

In those cases where the vessel sailed before notice could be complied with—if the vessel was proceeding to a home port—information as to the non-compliance was forwarded to the Port Medical Officer of the district to which such vessel was proceeding.

The insanitary conditions discovered consisted of the following:—

Leaky condition of crew's quarters	...	...	...	8
Defective bunks in crew's quarters	...	...	...	1
Leaky ports in ship's side, in crew's quarters	...	...	...	3
Water on and under floor in crew's quarters	...	...	...	1
Uncleanly crew's quarters	...	...	...	4
Defective stove and stove' pipes in crew's quarters	...	...	...	2
Defective, foul and choked condition of w.c.'s	...	...	...	4
Uncleanly drinking water	...	...	...	2
Paint locker in crew's quarters	...	...	...	1
Uncleanly food lockers in crew's quarters	...	...	...	2
Leaky steam pipes in crew's quarters	...	...	...	2
Defective floor in crew's quarters	...	...	...	1
Defective food lockers in crew's quarters	...	...	...	1

**REPORT AS TO THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907, FOR
THE YEAR 1919.**

The Regulations are:—

1. Unsound Food Regulations (First Series), 1908.
2. Foreign Meat Regulations, 1908.
3. „ „ „ „ (Amendment, 1909).

The Regulations were carried out in this Port on the lines adopted in previous years, and with few exceptions the cargoes landed were in good condition.

The officers of H.M. Customs and Excise willingly give every assistance and co-operation.

The official forms recommended by the Local Government Board have been in use and are found to meet all requirements, and in every case, with one exception, where these notices were issued, voluntary surrender was made for the destruction of the articles detained.

The quantity of food stuffs condemned as unfit for human food amounted to over 79 tons, being a decrease of 459 tons compared with the year 1918.

BEEF (Chilled).

The quantity of beef (chilled) imported into the Kingdom amounted to 52,818 quarters, as compared with 82,395 quarters received in 1918; Argentine shipped 51,550 quarters, Uruguay 1,268 quarters. No chilled beef was landed at this Port.

BEEF (Frozen).

The amount of frozen beef imported into the Kingdom totalled 3,695,025 quarters, as compared with 3,978,290 quarters in 1918, being a decrease of 7.1%. Reduced quantities were received from United States, Canada, and South Africa; increased supplies being received from Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil. Of the above quantity 262,061 quarters were landed at this Port.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Importations into the Kingdom during the year amounted to 9,908,400 carcasses, as compared with 4,470,856 carcasses in 1918. The quantity landed at this Port was, approximately, 209,074 carcasses.

OFFAL.

A slightly decreased quantity of offal was landed at this Port, the number of packages being, approximately, 28,628. Of this amount over 20 tons was condemned as unfit for human food.

SCRAP MEAT.

There has been no scrap meat landed during the year.

PORK.

Only two consignments, consisting of 386 carcasses of pork from South Africa, were landed at this Port. The first consignment were not dressed to facilitate inspection, the heads not being partially severed or the throat skewered open. Representation was made to the Local Government Board, who communicated with the South Africa Board of Agriculture, with the result that the next consignment received here was dressed in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Local Government Board Circular (No. 4), April 29th, 1909.

CANNED FOODS.

There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of canned food landed, over 300,000 cases being received at this port. The consignments were in good condition, only a small quantity being unsound.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The trade in fruit and vegetables shows an increased quantity landed, daily consignments being received from the Channel Islands and French Ports. Small consignments of fruit were received from America and South Africa

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued an Order dated 6th June, 1919, revoking The American Gooseberry Mildew (Importation of Fruit) Order, 1916, and allowing the importation of gooseberries from any place (other than the Channel Islands) under, and in accordance with, a license issued by them. There were no gooseberries landed at this Port.

CONDEMNATION.

With one exception below-mentioned, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the voluntary surrender of condemned articles. On December 31st, 1919, three cases, containing 133 tins of condensed milk, ex S.S. "Ada," from Guernsey, were inspected and condemned by a Magistrate.

SAMPLES.

Under article 8, Public Health (First Series) Unsound Food Regulations, 1908, the following samples were taken, the result of the analyses were as follows:—

Liquid Egg Yolks.—Two samples. Contained 1.9% and 1.66% Boric Acid.

"Cooking Fat."—One sample. Free from preservative and cotton seed oil.

Pork Brine.—One sample. Free from preservative.

Rabbit Extract.—One sample. Ditto.

Tripe.—One sample. Ditto.

Lard.—One sample. Ditto.

Improved Phosphac (Dry).—In accordance with description.

Improved Phosphac (Wet).—Ditto.

TABLE M.

Summary of foodstuffs condemned under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907:—

Description.	Original Packages.		Loose Articles.		Approximate Total Weight of Goods Condemned.			
	No.	Description	No.	Description	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
MEAT.—								
Beef	173	Quarters &	quantity of cuts		19	19	2	10
Mutton and Lamb	62	Carcases &	" "		2	18	3	23
Pork	1	"	" "		...	...	3	11
Bacon and Hams	110	Cases &	" loose hams		29	2	0	14
OFFAL, ETC.—								
Ox Livers ...	20	Cases &	quantity of loose		20	4	3	15
" Hearts ...	17	Bags &	" "					
" Tripe ...	308	Cases &	" "					
" Kidneys ...	14	"	" "					
" Sweetbreads ..	8	"	" "					
" Tails ...	8	Bags &	" "					
" Skins ...	9	"	" "					
" Cheeks ...	2	"	" "					
" Tongues ...	...	...	" "			
Sausages ...	40	Cases	...					
Sheep Hearts ...	20	" &	quantity of loose					
Sheep Kidneys ...	25	"	" "					
Calves Liver ...	...	...	" "			
" Head ...	...	...	" "			
Caul Fat ...	23	Bags	...					
FISH.—								
Salmon ... ..	...	...	quantity of loose		...	...	...	23
Turbot ... ..	...	...	" "		...	...	...	16
Haddock ...	9	Boxes	...		...	4	3	8
Bloaters & Kippers	235	Boxes &	quantity of loose		2	9	1	2
POULTRY, &c.								
Turkeys ...	4	Cases &	" "		...	2	1	17
Chicken ...	3	"	" "		...	9	1	3
Ducks ...	3	"	" "		...	3	2	2
Pheasants ...	1	Basket	...		...	1	0	0
Partridges ...	1	Case	...		...	...	...	17
Hares ...	2	...	...		...	...	...	11
CANNED FOODS								
Corned Beef ...	...	...	198 Tins		...	10	3	8
" Mutton ...	...	...	1 "		...	...	...	6
Ox Tongues ...	...	...	65 "		...	1	2	2
Rabbit ...	...	...	14 "		...	...	1	0
" Extract ...	...	...	1 "		...	...	2	0
Crayfish ...	1	Case	...		...	...	1	10
Pork and Beans...	...	...	178 Tins		...	1	2	10
Condensed Milk ...	5	Cases and	161 "		...	2	3	26
Spinach ...	...	...	879 "		...	15	2	22
Tomato Soup ...	...	...	16 "		...	...	...	12
Pears ...	...	...	17 "		...	...	1	6
Apples ...	...	...	5 "		...	...	...	10
Pineapples ...	...	...	2 "		...	...	...	4
Apricots ...	...	...	4 "		...	...	...	8
Peaches ...	...	...	2 "		...	...	...	4
Jam (assorted)	...	...	7 "		...	...	...	14
FRUIT, &c.—								
Lemons ...	1	Case	...		...	...	2	7
Plums ...	161	Sieves	...		1	11	2	14
Pineapples ...	2	Barrels	...		...	2	0	0
Cheese ...	1	Box	...		...	...	2	8
Mixed Jellies ...	20	Cases	...		...	2	0	0
Eggs ...	2	Cases and	5716 loose		...	7	0	27
TOTAL ...					79	15	3	6

The following table shows how the condemned food stuffs have been disposed of:—

				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
For non-edible refining purposes	...			41	1	1	27
For Pig food	...	...	...	25	8	2	2
For fertiliser	...	...	...	—	18	2	0
Burnt or dumped at sea...	...	...	...	12	7	1	5
				—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	79	15	3	6
				—	—	—	—

TABLE N.

Table showing for comparison the foodstuffs condemned during the years 1909 to 1919:—

Year.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1909	...	90	14	3	8
1910	...	137	6	2	25
1911	...	115	4	0	25
1912	...	96	15	3	25
1913	...	99	15	1	5
1914	...	53	11	0	19
1915	...	22	18	1	4
1916	...	28	4	3	25
1917	...	586	7	2	8
1918	...	538	9	0	7
1919	...	79	15	3	6

